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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Starodubov Denial of Missile Imbalance Reported AA 1
Haig 'Uncomfortable' With Questions on Arms, Talks [Orlov] AA 2
Increased U.S. 'Agressiveness,' Bomb Decision Hit [Abelev] AA 3
U.S. Trying Mideast 'Nuclear Big-Stick Policy' AA 4
[Medvedko in PRAVDA 20 Aug]
Confidence-Building Measures Needed in Far East [Biryukov] AA 7

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Economic Integration, Energy Plans Viewed BB 1
[Dudinskiy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Aug]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'Provocative' Western Broadcasts to USSR Attacked CC 1
[Nalin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 18 Aug]

CHINA

Burlatskiy Article on U.S. Arms Sales to China B 1
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 5 Aug]
TASS Cites VNA on VOA Subsidary Opening in PRC B 5

NORTHEAST ASIA

Korean Request for Japanese Aid Criticized [Anatolyev] C 1
Tsedenbal Message to Brezhnev on Nonaggression [cross-reference] C 1

SOUTH ASIA

DRA Army Routs 'Bandits' Sent From Pakistan D 1
Popular Support for Afghan Party, Government Noted D 1
PRAVDA Reports on Soiree Marking Afghan Holiday [18 Aug] D 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Official Cited on Increasing 'Espionage' F 1
Western 'Subversive' Organizations Criticized F 1
Husak, PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA Editor Meet F 3
[PRAVDA 9 Aug]
RUDE PRAVO Cited on Experiences, Lessons of 1968 F 3
General Yepishev's Visit to Yugoslavia Reported F 5
[Likhvonin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Jul]

WESTERN EUROPE

'Major Contract' Concluded on FRG Gas Pipes G 1
PRAVDA Views Motives of Berlin Prussian Exhibition [Zyubanov, 18 Aug] G 1
Spanish Socialist Leader Visits Uzbek SSR G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

RPP on Arab Criticism of Saudi Oil Policy H 1
Israeli Minister's Speech Shows Threat to Peace [Shabayev] H 2
Iranian Paper Cited on Executions Around Country H 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev Returns to Moscow From Crimea 25 Aug R 1
PRAVDA on Housing, Cultural Amenities Shortage R 1
[Sheludko, 1, 2 Aug]
RSFSR Union Construction Ministries Criticized R 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 1 Aug]
New Kirgiz Food Industry Minister Appointed R 1
[SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 1 Aug]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Comprehensive Programs Ensure Planned Economy S 1
[Romanov in PRAVDA 4 Aug]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments for 24 Aug T 1
CSA Reports January-July Livestock Figures T 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA 17 Aug]
July Industry, Agriculture Performance Reported T 4
[PRAVDA 12 Aug]
Kazakhstan CSA Reports Harvesting Progress T 5
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 13 Aug]
Rashidov Addresses Agrarian Groups in Uzbekistan T 5
Agrarian Science Conference T 5
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 1 Aug]
Namanganskaya Oblast Aktiv T 6

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov Order for Construction Worker's Day V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Aug]
Kutakhov's Air Fleet Day Activities Reported V 2
Moscow Meeting Held [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Aug] V 2
Kutakhov Interview [PRAVDA 16 Aug] V 2

STARODUBOV DENIAL OF MISSILE IMBALANCE REPORTED

LD241532 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Aug, TASS--"Leaders of the United States and NATO are misleading the public by declaring that Soviet SS-20 missiles allegedly disrupt the military equilibrium," Major-General Viktor Starodubov, a representative of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, said on Soviet television.

"The truth is," the general said, "that for a number of years now the number of medium-range nuclear means in Europe has been approximately equal, about 1,000 units from each side. NATO has in Europe a total of more than 700 units of U.S. forward-based means. In addition U.S. allies have more than 300 medium-range carriers, including more than 160 ground and sea-based missiles.

These are not tactical nuclear weapons, as NATO leaders seek to suggest, but continental weapons. The above-mentioned means have a range from 1,000 to 4,500 kilometers and, consequently, are a real threat to the USSR's territory.

The Soviet Union counterposes SS-20, SS-4, SS-5 rockets and medium-range bombers. Their total number does not exceed the number of NATO medium-range carriers.

Why then in the West do they say that the USSR allegedly has a superiority in medium-range nuclear weapons? The matter is that in the West they deliberately keep silent on U.S. forward-based nuclear means, pretending that they are nonexistent and trying to compare the forces of the sides only taking into account ground-based missiles. But to every person, who treats facts with respect, it should be clear that such an approach, when more than 700 medium-range carriers from NATO's side are not taken into account, is at variance with the principle of undiminished security.

It is necessary to compare the aggregate nuclear potentials of medium-range means of NATO and the Soviet Union. Such nuclear potentials of the sides in Europe are approximately equal."

"The NATO countries repeatedly modernized their nuclear medium-range armaments. They are perfecting these armaments now. There are many examples of that," said the general. 'All this is considered routine. But the NATO leaders meanwhile demand that the Soviet Union should give up modernization of its armaments, that it should eliminate the SS-20 missiles and should have operational only outdated missiles. Indeed, that would mean the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament.

There is no elementary realism in such a stand of the West. The more so, that carrying out modernisation, i.e. replacing old missiles with new ones, the Soviet Union, to preserve parity as it was repeatedly declared at a summit level is not increasing by a single unit the total number of medium-range means, but is even reducing it."

If one is to speak of the total quantity of nuclear charges of the sides, to the NATO command it is known that already now the medium-range armaments can carry in one launch (flight) almost 50 percent more charges than relevant means of the USSR, said General Starodubov.

In one case of the deployment in Europe of about 600 new American nuclear missiles additionally, the West will get more than 50 percent advantage over the Warsaw Treaty member-countries in medium-range carriers, and the NATO's advantage in nuclear charges will grow still more.

"Realisation of the NATO decision will disrupt not only the military equilibrium in Europe. It will break the balance of the strategic forces of the USSR and the United States, since new American missiles in relation to the Soviet Union are a strategic weapon. They can reach Soviet territory, while our SS-20 missiles cannot reach the United States.

"And the United States understands that full well. But, guided by its narrow, self-seeking interests, the United States conceals from the European NATO allies the real plans of using its medium-range missiles which are to be deployed in Europe," the general said.

Officially announcing that the new missiles are intended for defence of West European countries, Washington indeed intends to use these missiles to strike blows at Soviet vital strategic structures, located in the USSR's western areas. Exactly this, above all, changes the strategic situation, adds to the war danger for the Soviet Union, disrupts the equilibrium between the United States and the USSR. The United States' main goal is military superiority over the USSR, and not concern for Europe's security. On the contrary, deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe will add to the war danger for Europe, since West European countries will fall into still greater dependence on Washington's nuclear strategy, the Soviet general stated in conclusion.

HAIG 'UNCOMFORTABLE' WITH QUESTIONS ON ARMS, TALKS

LD241820 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 24 Aug 81

[TASS political observer Igor Orlov: "In a Difficult Situation"]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Aug, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has had a hard time recently. Wherever he may go and speak, his is persistently asked questions about prospects for the foreign policy of the present U.S. administration, which is a source of growing concern not only for broad public circles, but also for America's closest allies.

Speaking in an interview with the U.S. A.B.C. Television Company, the U.S. secretary of state was trying in vain to pass over in silence the question of the responsibility of the present administration for the worsening of the international situation as a whole and the U.S.-Soviet relations in particular. Alexander Haig was trying to assure that the Republican administration strives to "better the dialogue" with the Soviet Union, but at the same time he was justifying the American programme for the buildup of strategic arms, laying emphasis on the contention that the decision on modernization of such weapons must have a "profound effect on the future SALT talks." Thus Haig has reaffirmed that the present U.S. administration endeavours first to ensure military supremacy over the Soviet Union and then hold talks with it already from the "positions of strength."

The U.S. secretary of state has been clearly hard put by questions on how talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons can tally with the simultaneous implementation of plans for an intensification of production of such weapons.

Alexander Haig was in an even more difficult position when several days ago he was talking in an interview with the West German STERN magazine. In the questions he was asked one could feel the serious alarm among West European public, particularly among the NATO member-countries in connection with the dangerous adventurist in its essence policy, which Washington is imposing on them. Thus, for example, he was asked: "Don't you think that the introduction of certain systems of weapons now jeopardises the cohesion of NATO rather than strengthening it?" In answer to Haig's attempts at defending the decision on the production of the neutron weapon, a representative of the STERN magazine reasonably observed that "in the opinion of many European politicians, the neutron weapon does not make peace more durable, but, on the contrary, increases the danger of a nuclear war."

The U.S. secretary of state again got into an embarassing situation when he was trying to assure the readers of the West German magazine that the USA does not intend to deploy its neutron weapon in Europe "without appropriate consultations" with its allies. He was reminded that the treaty on the deployment of foreign military contingents on the FRG's territory "enables the USA to supply its troops in that country with any weapons it deems necessary with this aim."

Manoeuvring thus in his answers to sharp questions, the U.S. secretary of state could not, however, reassure the West German public, which is concerned with good reason by Washington's course creating a threat to security in Europe, hampering the process of detente and deteriorating the international political climate as a whole.

INCREASED U.S. 'AGGRESSIVENESS,' BOMB DECISION HIT

LD241928 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 24 Aug 81

[TASS news analyst Mikhail Abelev: "Concrete Deeds Are the Criterion"]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Aug, TASS--The relations between the United States and the USSR in the recent years have, perhaps, never been so complicated. Meanwhile, the status of the USSR-USA dialogue is known to exert a profound influence upon the international situation.

Both sides profess peace. But the criterion of sincerity of words can be concrete deeds only. "The Soviet peace program for the 1980"--this is how the international public described the foreign policy initiatives of the 26th CPSU Congress, which was held early this year, and this program is being put into life. Over the months that passed after the congress, the USSR put forward realistic practical proposals pertaining to Europe and the Mediterranean, Middle East and Africa, Far East and Southeast Asia.

Approximately over the same period the U.S. administration "substantiated" its words about the striving for the peoples' security by such "peace-making deeds" which gave rise to protests and condemnation of the whole world.

The U.S. pressure upon the allies with a view of deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe; the growing military budgets of the United States and its partners; Washington's decision on the production of neutron weapons; the attempts to make hot points of the planet still hotter; invariable interference into internal affairs of Asian, African and Latin American countries; such are the components of Washington's current policy which is characterized by the sharply increased aggressiveness, the desire to subordinate the development of world events to its self-seeking interests.

In this complicated situation the Soviet Union is continuing its constructive efforts, aimed at preserving the process of detente, at eliminating the threat of a new war. Leonid Brezhnev's meetings in the Crimea this summer with leaders of fraternal parties and states were a new important contribution to the struggle for security and international cooperation. "The socialist countries believe that the relations between states of different social systems should be built, the more so in this nuclear age, on the principles of peaceful coexistence, which presupposes the lowering of the level of military confrontation, the invariable constructive dialogue, development of mutually-beneficial peaceful cooperation," it is said in the document "At the CPSU Central Committee", which was published by the press on Sunday. In the document it is said that the Crimean meetings were highly appraised by the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee.

Some people in the West, who like international climate to be frosty, managed to see in the calm, rational tone of this political document (?merely) as "a manifestation of weakness" of socialist countries. "LA QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS" for instance, gloatingly and irresponsibly wrote that "the USSR, it seems, has drawn a lesson," "it is adapting to its irreconcilable and direct interlocutor: and even that "the policy of Reagan's firmness has reached its aim." But in the document it is said clearly and most definitely: "A reasonable and fair solution of disputable international problems is possible, but the language of force or threat of force is not fit for this."

A great error is being made by those who interpret peaceableness of the socialist countries as their weakness. The socialist states have everything necessary to protect their vital interests and will, certainly, do in this respect everything necessary.

But the USSR and its allies believe that it is not preparations for war dooming peoples to a senseless waste of their material and spiritual wealth, but consolidation of peace which is the lode-star for the morrow. Exactly this thought permeates all foreign policy initiatives of the 26th CPSU Congress, exactly such a spirit marks the new document "At the CPSU Central Committee", which was published on Sunday.

U.S. TRYING MIDEAST 'NUCLEAR BIG-STICK POLICY'

PM250957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 81 p 4

[Article by L. Medvedko: "Washington's Neocolonialist Ambitions"]

[Text] In recent years the region of southwest Asia with its oil resources has been the object of growing U.S. imperialist ambitions. "The monopolies need other people's oil, uranium and nonferrous metals and the Near East, Africa and the Indian Ocean have been declared a sphere of U.S. 'vital interests,'" Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress. "The U.S. military machine is energetically forcing its way in and intends to be there for a long time to come."

Interference in other countries' affairs on the pretext of "protecting U.S. interests" has become a permanent ingredient of U.S. foreign policy. Washington has declared the whole of southwest Asia the United States "third central strategic zone," stating that it had be e as "vitally important" to it as Western Europe and the Far East.

The U.S. strat ists are creating their bases and strongpoints in the Near and Middle East to materially reinforce Washington's neocolonialist ambitions. At the same time, they are recommending the exploitation of the opportunities created by the Camp David agreements for setting up a "regional defense bloc," which would be the local equivalent of NATO. Finally, there are also people who, having decided that the "Camp David spirit has evaporated," propose that the main accent be placed on Israel as a "loyal and reliable ally" and, at the same time, that the "creation of airfields and bases in forward positions" be embarked upon to back up the actions of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces. In both cases we see here dangerous plans for using or threatening to use force against countries and peoples in the Near and Middle East and every effort is being made to fuel the "Soviet military threat" myth as a cover for this.

It should be said that these plans are already beginning to be implemented--moreover, in several directions. There are two U.S. aircraft carrier groups in the Indian Ocean on effectively a permanent basis.

Military experts and advisers have come from the United States to service U.S. AWACS aircraft, to take charge of the construction of military bases in Israel and Egypt, in Oman and Saudi Arabia and to modernize old bases in Bahrain, Kenya and Somalia.

Having set itself the task of establishing strategically important bridgeheads in southwest Asia, Washington is imposing on states in the area contracts for the creation of a ramified military infrastructure (roads, airfields, ports, depots, barracks) which would be used by U.S. forces carrying out "invasion operations" and waging "local wars." This is precisely what Washington secured from Cairo during Egyptian President as-Sadat's recent visit to the United States. BUSINESS WEEK wrote that Wasington is not only "contemplating using air force bases in Egypt and Israel but is also pressing harder for the right to conduct operations from other airfields" in Africa and on the Arabian Peninsula. The United States is establishing there stocks of tanks, artillery and other heavy equipment so that that the Rapid Deployment Forces can use them as soon as they arrive.

An agreement was recently signed in Washington on so-called "multinational armed forces" for Sinai. The basic purpose of this new American-Israeli-Egyptian deal is the replace the Israeli occupation forces with U.S. forces, thus creating the backbone of the Rapid Deployment Forces.

Within the framework of the current exercises U.S. personnel are undergoing combat training and military equipment is being tested. An ABC television correspondent reported from Egypt that, judging by the nature of the American-Egyptian military maneuvers in the spring, the Americans participated not for teaching purposes but for the purpose of learning how to fight in Near and Middle East desert conditions.

Washington is urging its European and Asian allies to increase their contributions to "furnishing the structure of the third central strategic zone." Great efforts are being made to get Asian and African countries that are "friends" with the United States to participate in the performance of these tasks and they are being subjected to greater and greater political and economic pressure.

Again, as in Dulles' time, Washington is talking about the "lack of stability" and about the "vacuum" that has allegedly formed in southwest Asia since the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran. The campaign of lies and falsification is used to justify Washington's aggressive policy vis-a-vis the Arab countries and subversive actions against Iran. Interference in sovereign Afghanistan's affairs is widening and support for the counter-revolutionary gangs which are being sent into the DRA is increasing.

Essentially it is a manifestation of geopolitical strategy aimed at transforming any part of the world into an object of direct or indirect imperialist interference. "Validating" the by no means new U.S. ambitions to world supremacy, this strategy is the fruit of typical imperial thinking.

The Washington strategists also see local conflicts, fanned by the United States, as appropriate grounds for stepping up their intrigues. The New York TIMES wrote that the United States had intended to use the Iranian-Iraqi war to "fill the military vacuum" in the Persian Gulf zone. These plans have not been abandoned yet. The neocolonialists would like to use the hostilities between Iran and Iraq as grounds for armed intervention allegedly in order to "safeguard the security" of Western oil routes or to "separate" the warring sides. It is no accident that Washington continues to go on about the need to take "collective measures" to safeguard the "security" of the Persian Gulf.

In this connection one is reminded that it was on exactly the same farfetched pretext that the "triple aggression" against Egypt was planned and carried out in 1956. Washington's calls for the creation of "joint naval forces" to safeguard the "safety" of navigation in the Straits of Tiran were the prelude to Israeli aggression against the Arab countries in 1967. In both cases Washington declared its "neutrality" but actually performed the role of instigator of aggressive acts against Near East countries.

The danger of the U.S. actions is immeasurably increasing in light of Washington's intentions to extend the "new nuclear strategy," proclaimed last year, not only to Europe but also to the Near and Middle East. As is known, this doctrine is based on the possibility of waging a "limited nuclear war" in various parts of the world. At present it is envisaged that the United States will be ready to wage "two and a half wars," that is, two large ones and one "local" one. So the Pentagon is making plans to unleash a "small war" in the Persian Gulf area, notwithstanding the threat of its developing into a "big war" with both conventional and nuclear weapons in use. Thus Washington is trying to revive in the eighties the "big stick" policy, in a nuclear version. According to these plans not only will a 200,000-strong Rapid Deployment Force be made up, but the requisite combat facilities, including nuclear weapons, will be moved up in advance to "forward-based positions" in Western Europe and in Asia and Africa. Leading figures in the current U.S. administration do not conceal the fact that the United States is also preparing to use the neutron weapon in "local wars."

Nuclear blackmail has been used before against developing countries which have pursued a policy which ran foul of the United States. Since the war Washington has threatened to use nuclear weapons more than 30 times in "local" conflicts, that is, chiefly against developing countries.

In the seventies alone the United States dispatched naval forces equipped with nuclear weapons to the Indian Ocean on 18 occasions. That despite the UN decision to turn it into a peace zone, adopted 10 years ago.

With the possibility of switching from the use of conventional to nuclear weapons in "local wars" in mind, the U.S. administration decided to, so to speak, lower the "nuclear threshold," that is, raise the risk of the use of nuclear weapons, by no means least with a view to accomplishing neocolonialist tasks. This, the U.S. press has admitted, is one element of the "limited" nuclear war strategy.

The very raising of the question in the present situation directly affects countries in the Near East. The Washington POST reported a secret White House directive to the Pentagon ordering it to prepare for the possible use of nuclear weapons in the Near East. A number of scenarios for U.S. interference in Near East countries' affairs were prepared, again on the pretext of the notorious "Soviet threat." General Kelly, commander of the Rapid Deployment Forces, was even given instructions regarding the "limited strategic" use of B-52 bombers carrying nuclear bombs. It should be noted here that both the existing U.S. military bases and those being set up "east of Suez" are effectively outside the control of the local authorities and the nuclear weapons deployed on the bases can be used without their consent, which not only violates the national sovereignty of the states in question but also turns them into hostages to Washington's nuclear ambitions.

The threat of a nuclear conflict in that region becomes even greater in connection with the fact that Israel, seen in this case by Washington as an "uncontrollable element," possesses a nuclear potential. Tel Aviv has once again demonstrated its aggressive intentions by bombing Lebanon and Iraq.

Recent events are a further demonstration of the danger posed by imperialism's designs to peace and security in southwest Asia as well.

The Soviet Union counterposes to the imperialist doctrine of aggression and diktat toward the liberated countries a doctrine of peace and security. The 26th CPSU Congress reiterated the Soviet proposal aimed at eliminating the military threat in the Persian Gulf region and on the approaches to it by concluding an appropriate international agreement. An atmosphere of stability and calm can and must be created in the area through joint efforts, taking into account the legitimate interests of all sides. The sovereign rights of the states in the area and the security of sea and other routes connecting it with the rest of the world can and must be guaranteed. Insofar as it is sometimes said that questions connected with security in the Persian Gulf zone cannot be divorced from the question of the presence of the Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has stated that it does not object to their being discussed in connection with one another. Naturally, only the international aspects of the Afghan problem could be discussed, not domestic Afghan affairs.

Historical experience shows that peace and security in the Near East can only be ensured by an all-embracing political settlement of the conflict. This is the purposes of the Soviet proposal on convening a special international conference, to be attended by all interested parties, to solve the Near East problem.

There was a widespread response throughout the world to the Soviet peace initiatives. Realistically commentators, politicians and public figures in the West and in southwest Asian countries state that the unquestionable merit of the Soviet proposals consists of the fact that they pave the way to peace and security in the Near and Middle East. Their implementation would mean the removal of the nuclear threat from the area and the guarantee of the sovereign rights of all the states there, including their right to their own natural resources.

CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES NEEDED IN FAR EAST

LD241614 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 24 Aug 81

[TASS political observer Askold Biryukov: "Confidence-Building Measures for the Far East"]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Aug, TASS--"The Soviet Union's proposal to the states concerned that specific talks be held on the use of confidence-building measures in the Far East, which was proclaimed from the rostrum of the 26th congress, has been prompted by the concern for peace, for improving the political climate in the Far East. The six months since then have only reaffirmed that the Soviet proposal is topical, as it is called upon to strengthen international security, to prevent the outbreak of fresh conflicts and remove the threat of a new world war. The situation taking shape in that region is alarming. It persistently calls for measures with the aim of detente, for strengthening the fundamentals of peace and cooperation of the states in that area.

It must be recalled that in Europe, where in the lifetime of one generation world wars broke out twice, and where the armed forces of the two main military-political groupings confront each other, confidence-building measures already play a positive role. They are an important component part of the system of security and cooperation, whose fundamentals have been codified in the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation signed in Helsinki in 1975 by 35 states of Europe and North America.

Unlike what was done at Helsinki, as a result of the conditions which have taken shape in the Far East, the necessary summing up of the results of the past war, which was unleashed by Nazi Germany and militaristic Japan, has not been done yet. A basis of fundamental standards and principles of their conduct, as is stipulated in the Helsinki Act, has not been provided for the relations of the states situated in that area. And this, undoubtedly, adversely affects thepolitical climate in the region. The 'normalisation of relations' and the subsequent 'rapprochement' of Washington and Tokyo with Beijing have not become a 'stabilising factor in Asia' as their initiators claimed, but have even given a more bellicose and adventurist character to their policy which has been confirmed in particular by China's brigand attack against Vietnam. The USA, the NATO member-countries and Japan are broadening trade, economic and military-political cooperation with the PRC, seeing in a 'strong China' a 'counterbalance' to the Soviet Union that will distract a considerable part of the Soviet Armed Forces, thus giving the West a 'free hand' in other parts of the world.

The USA has not only given up plans for a decrease in its military presence in the region, which was a reaction to its defeat in Vietnam, but has even started expanding old and building new military bases and deploying nuclear weapons there. It is reported that the Pentagon also thinks of a deployment there soon, in particular in Japan and South Korea, of 'Pershing II' and medium-range cruise missiles. The concentration by the United States of its military might in the Far East, the stepping up of its own military preparations and those jointly with allies, proceeding from the premise 'our common enemy is the Soviet Union,' cannot but be a source of concern for the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Asian Continent. They are, naturally, forced to take the necessary measures to ensure their security, the more so, that all the proposals, which were earlier tabled by the Soviet Union for ensuring peace and stability in the region by the joint efforts of the states situated here, did not have a positive response either in Washington or Beijing or Tokyo. But the afore-mentioned measures do not automatically rule out a wrong assessment of the actions of one side by the other, an accidental confrontation of the considerable armed forces standing in opposition to each other there. And the Soviet proposals on talks on confidence-building measures are designed to exclude such hazards. In the same way as they are in effect for the benefit of peace in Europe, these measures must play their positive role also in the Far Eastern region, however difficult it may seem at first sight.

The USSR has submitted its proposals to the governments of the countries concerned. Now it depends on them how speedily the situation in the Far East will be eased, political atmosphere improved and conditions created for next steps with the aim of strengthening peace and security in the region."

CEMA ECONOMIC INTEGRATION, ENERGY PLANS VIEWED

PM240919 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Aug 81 pp 2-3

[Article by Prof I. Dudinskiy, doctor of economic sciences: "A Powerful Accelerator of Economic Progress; Horizons of Socialist Integration"]

[Excerpts] The steady growth of reciprocal trade between the socialist community countries is an important indicator of the development and deepening of integration processes. It reached R121 billion in 1980, more than tripling the 1970 figure. Thus in the course of a single decade the growth of the CEMA countries' reciprocal trade considerably outstripped the growth of their national income--testimony to the steady deepening of the international socialist division of labor.

This fact can scarcely be overstated. Nevertheless, the transition to intensive economic development and the implementation of major social programs planned by the CEMA member-countries' communist and workers' parties poses new problems which cannot be solved at a stroke. These problems and ways of solving them were discussed at the 35th CEMA Session.

The fraternal socialist countries approach the solution of the problems involved in intensifying the economy from the common position of making maximum use of their own potential while at the same time pooling efforts in the production, scientific, technical and other spheres.

Take, for example, the problem of maintaining continuity in satisfying the CEMA countries' growing fuel and raw material requirements. After all, most of these countries lack significant natural reserves of many minerals such as oil, gas, iron ore, alloy ores and certain nonferrous metals. The USSR, which has such reserves, has shown a truly internationalist approach to the needs of its friends and partners. The CEMA countries meet the overwhelming majority of their import requirements for fuel and raw materials from Soviet supplies. The USSR supplies fuel and raw materials to the fraternal countries at prices considerably lower than those on the world market.

A great deal of joint work has been done to develop national and combined energy systems (CES). As a result high-output power installations and intersystem power lines have been built and commissioned. In 1979, for example, the 750 kilowatt Vinnitsa (USSR)-Albertirsa (Hungary) intersystem power line, built by the joint efforts of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR, was commissioned. Reciprocal electricity supplies between the countries in the central dispatcher administration reached 31.5 billion kilowatt-hours in 1980.

The nuclear energy joint development program is also being successfully implemented. Under the program nuclear power stations have been built in Bulgaria, the GDR and the CSSR and the construction of another is nearing completion in Hungary. At the same time planning and preparatory work on the creation of nuclear power stations in Poland and Cuba has been carried out. The Khmelnitskiy nuclear power station, which has a powerline running to Rzeszow, is being built on Soviet territory in collaboration with a number of CEMA countries.

The further development of cooperation between the CEMA countries in the fuel and raw materials sphere cannot, of course, ignore changed circumstances. In their coordinated economic policy the fraternal countries have to take into consideration a number of objective factors: the changed world energy and raw materials situation; the increased cost of producing fuel and raw materials; and the nonrenewability of these resources. Given their present massive scale, it was pointed out at the 35th CEMA Session, it is becoming economically impossible to continue increasing the production and supply of fuel and raw material resources at the previous rate.

Scientific and technical progress is opening up a more rational road: making better use of the enormous potential which has already been created by the socialist community countries. There must be rational changes in the structure of fuel and energy balances, and it is particularly important that more rational use is made of primary resources. Reducing consumption of these resources per unit of output is generally cheaper than increasing production of them. The CEMA countries therefore regard improving the structure of social production and consumption as an urgent practical task facing them.

The linchpin of the system of economic measures coordinated over a 5-year period is the deepening of the Soviet Union's production and trade ties with the other fraternal countries. As in previous years, the Soviet Union is doing an enormous amount to strengthen the economies of the socialist community countries. Integration ties within the CEMA framework will further deepen in the current 5-year plan period.

Bearing in mind its partners' requirements and despite certain difficulties arising from the increased complexity of production, the USSR will maintain a high level of oil supplies to the CEMA countries over the next 5 years.

It was stated at the 35th CEMA Session that despite the difficulties arising from the deterioration in production conditions exports to the CEMA countries of Soviet energy resources in ideal fuel equivalent will be 20 percent higher in the current 5-year plan than in the previous one.

Considerable supplies of iron ore, rolled ferrous metals, timber, nonferrous metals, cotton, chemical products and other goods are also planned.

A further step will be taken in the sphere of reciprocal supplies of essential machinery and equipment for the fraternal countries. Soviet exports of these products within the CEMA framework will reach R35 billion. The USSR will in turn receive from the fraternal countries essential equipment worth more than R60 billion.

Imports of consumer goods will play a considerable role in supplying the USSR's population. The volume of these imports will exceed R40 billion in the current 5-year plan period.

The work done in the course of plan coordination does not, of course, exhaust the possibilities for deepening socialist integration. In the process of implementing their 5-year plans the CEMA countries will seek out additional reserves and make adjustments in the plans aimed at improving international cooperation.

The fraternal communist and workers' parties are determined to make the next two 5-year plans a period of intensive production and scientific and technical cooperation for the socialist countries. The CPSU reaffirmed its commitment to this course at its 26th congress. The "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" adopted at it instructs planning and economic organs to seek out new possibilities for developing cooperation in order to make rational use of the socialist community countries' scientific and production potential and material, financial and labor resources with a view to solving the problems of economic intensification by joint efforts and creating additional sources of commodity resources.

The congress paid great attention to questions relating to improving the administration of integration processes. Life itself now poses the task of complementing the coordination of the CEMA countries' plans with coordination of their economic policy as a whole. Such tasks as harmonizing [sbilzheniye] the structures of the CEMA countries' economic mechanisms, further developing direct ties between ministries, associations and enterprises involved in cooperation and creating joint firms are also coming to the fore.

The Soviet Union and each of the other fraternal socialist countries are developing their economies and improving economic cooperation within the CEMA framework first and foremost in the interests of their peoples and in the cause of achieving more and more successes in building socialism and communism. The decisions of the 35th CEMA session which are aimed at intensifying all forms of economic cooperation between the fraternal countries, improving the integration mechanism and ultimately increasing the effectiveness of integration measures and increasing their influence on further boosting the CEMA countries' economies, have an important role to play in this task.

The dynamic economic development of our fraternal countries is serving the cause of world social progress well. As for economic competition between socialism and capitalism, it is an objective process and not an obstacle to the development of our trade and economic ties with the West. If these relations currently leave something to be desired the responsibility for this lies with the imperialist circles which frequently try to use economic ties as an instrument of political pressure.

Fully confident of their powers, the working people of the socialist community countries are applying all their creative energies to implementing the ambitious plans for socio-economic development outlined by the party congresses. United by the bonds of internationalist fraternity, the peoples of the fraternal countries are profoundly convinced of the ultimate victory of the cause of peace and socialism.

'PROVOCATIVE' WESTERN BROADCASTS TO USSR ATTACKED

PM241043 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Aug 81 p 3

[Yu. Nalin article under the rubric "At Reader's Request": "Radio Provocateurs on the Air"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The Editorial Board is receiving letters from readers expressing indignation at the provocative activity of Western radio stations broadcasting to the Soviet Union. The letters also contain a request to explain who is in charge of this "radio kitchen." Today the newspaper publishes an article on this topic:

It has become the rule that Washington's and NATO's militarist course in foreign policy is invariably accompanied by an intensification of propaganda activity and an expansion of "psychological warfare" against the USSR and the socialist countries. This can be seen from the measuress the U.S. administration has been undertaking recently, alongside military preparations, to strengthen its information and propaganda apparatus, including radio broadcasts abroad. A million dollars has been appropriated for the U.S. International Communication Agency--the chief U.S. establishment for foreign policy propaganda--to pay its expanding staff, "improve" ideological subversion and pay for the activity of VOA. The U.S. CIA's subversive servants--Radio Liberty (RL) and Radio Free Europe (RFE)--have received appropriations of $200 million. The activity of these radio stations, which broadcast to the USSR and the socialist countries, and also of VOA is considerably expanding. The same thing is happening with other imperialist countries' radio stations directed against the population of the socialist community: the BBC and Deutsche Welle.

The West is using a whole system of means aimed at ideologically undermining the socialist world and shattering its spiritual potential. Disinformation, slander and the most primitive deception of potential listerners are used by the radio stations aimed at the East, which love to boast often of being "exceptionally well informed about Soviet affairs." But all this is sheer bluff.

Where do these subversive centers get their materials?

The desire of a socialist society to criticize its own shortcomings and for our country's mass media to be a place for the exchange of constructive ideas and suggestions is natural. But it is precisely on this that the anti-Soviets feed like parasites. Material about our domestic life, including critical material, is drawn from the Soviet press, especially the local press, or intercepted by radio receivers in the "psychological warfare" laboratories and, often completely out of context, an interpretation that suits the leaders of that warfare and, supplied with hostile comments, is beamed back to the Soviet land via the "voices" and "waves."

Fables about our country are supplied by unscrupulous correspondents of bourgeois press organs, ill-disposed tourists, traitors blinded by hatred of their former motherland and all kinds of renegades.

Information for subsequent reworking is obtained from intercepted [podslushannyy] conversations and is extracted from mail from the socialist countries opened in the West and also via oral interrogations and questionnaries given to citizens of the socialist countries arriving in the West. In particular, the employees of the RL and RFE subsidiaries scattered among the capitalist countries are extremely active in doing this. Moreover "no question is asked casually," the French weekly LE NOUVEL OBSEVATEUR notes in this connection. "This well-developed system is excellent political espionage."

Wide use is made of the method of intercepting local radio broadcasts and radiotelephone conversations on the territory of the USSR and the other socialist community countries (the U.S. system of apparatus sited in Iran was intended for this in particular). This material is taped and processed for subsequent prompt broadcasting to the USSR with appropriate "comments." Here, as it says in one section of the "Handbook for the Organization of Political Broadcasts," RL is recommended "...not always to stick to the truth in broadcasts and to invent events and facts so long as they cannot be verified in the vast territory of the USSR or abroad."

Invent they do. Often through the channels of imperialism's information and propaganda services slanderous rumors are circulated to the socialist community countries and the population of the USSR--this is one form of the West's subversive activity. For instance, rumors are usually started and circulated to the socialist countries, especially the USSR, in a coordinated way via several radio stations broadcasting to the USSR at the same time (quite often using exactly the same expressions cooked up in the CIA or in the radio visual propaganda section of the NATO ideological headquarters) in connection with some international event or other or according to the internal situation in the country chosen for the "psychological attack." Prospects for the harvest and discussion of questions of internal state building or of a narrow departmental or local nature which are of no general interest can all be the object of fantastic lies, the most flagrant distortion and the most absurd fantasies. This kind of propaganda, the American ideologist M. (Chukas) admits, "is the controlled dissemination of deliberately distorted notions with a view to rousing people to actions which accord with the preplanned goals of interested groups."

The groups in the imperialist countries interested in spreading false information are well known. They do not conceal their aims. The spreading of rumors--"incitement" propaganda, as this section of the "psychological war" is called by its leaders--is designed to exert a demoralizing influence on the population, engender idle talk among people, fuel nervousness and destroy the normal process of life and activity. The disinformation fabricated by the Western propaganda services and intelligence organizations (the rumor, for instance, about the activity in the USSR of a "group for the observance of the Helsinki accords," which has never existed) is designed, according to the open admissions of its inventors, not only to "criticize Soviet principles but also to distract the Russians from the important tasks of their internal building."

Hostile propaganda is openly calculated to take advantage of the uncritical attitude toward its reports on the part of individuals who sometimes trust the obvious "lie" from abroad, of their boasting in the sphere of "exclusive information" and of the passivity of those who erroneously attach no significance to the gossip launched over the airwaves. Western propagandists strive to exploit in their own interests the sometimes low standard of educational work, the gaps in some people's political and economic knowledge. In this soil they try to plant a petty bourgeois attitude, individualism, money-grubbing sentiments, an apolitical outlook and other typical features of the way of life of the inhabitant of the bourgeois society.

Imperialism's intrigues, including in the sphere of ideology, require constant vigilance from Soviet people. Our people pit against the malicious slander of socialism their powerful ideological unity, profound conviction and readiness to rebuff all our class enemy's attacks.

BURLATSKIY ARTICLE ON U.S. ARMS SALES TO CHINA

PM241517 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Aug 81 p 14

[Fedor Burlatskiy article: "New Alliance's Shadow Over Asia"]

[Text] There are no freeways or one-way streets in world politics. On the contrary, everything is interconnected in an extremely close way. Consequently, every country must take into account the interests and the positions of other countries and alliances--unless, of course, it has set itself the aim of creating a crisis situation fraught with exacerbated relations and conflicts.

That was my first thought when I learned of the American administration's decision to sell lethal weapons to China. At the same time Western news organs reported that a station to monitor missile tests in the Soviet Union has been created on Chinese territory. These actions constitute an open and unprecedented challenge to the Soviet Union, and not only the Soviet Union but the entire socialist community, and not only the socialist community but also all powers on the Asian Continent, for which China's rearmament means a severe disruption of the existing balance of forces. The new stage in the military cooperation between the United States and the PRC, into which they hope in the long term to draw Japan, signifies an attempt to form a new alliance threatening world peace.

Let us weigh up the political and military consequences of the decisions and actions taken by the United States and the PRC.

Dangerous Illusions

What does this decision mean for the United States?

Some Western commentators claim that it is part of the Reagan administration's general policy on arms sales to foreign states. Having crudely divided the world into Reds and whites, enemies and friends, pro-Soviet and anti-Soviet powers, the administration is feverishly increasing its efforts to supply arms to its friends, regarding this as an important element in its diplomacy. Large contracts for the sale of arms to foreign states have now exceeded $1.4 billion. Recently the White House decided to sell airplanes equipped with the AWACS early warning system and additional equipment for F-15 airplanes to Saudi Arabia. Some $1.4 billion of military consignments are earmarked for Israel in 1982, and $9 million for Egypt. The Reagan administration has openly repudiated the policy of limiting arms sales once promised by President Carter.

The aims the new American administration is setting itself in increasing its arms exports can be judged from the revelations of Robert Neumann, former director of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University and ambassador to Saudi Arabia. In his preface to one of the center's studies, Neumann opts for military aid over economic aid, which he says "leads too often to disappointing results," whereas the sale of arms has "pretty predictable consequences." To what extent these consequences are "predictable" can be seen from the example of Iran, which received enormous military aid from the United States....

I repeat, the decision on the sale of lethal weapons to China could have been thought to be part of this general policy of military aid to foreign states.

In fact this is not so. This action marks a considerable about-face in U.S. military-political strategy not only in Asia but throughout the world. For the first time in 31 years the United States is selling arms to a country with which it has twice been in a state of military conflict: during the civil war, when the United States armed and supported the Kuomintang, and during the war in Korea.

Moreover, the country in question is one which the U.S. ruling circles regard as by no means white but still a red, or pinkish at the very least--that is, "Communist China," toward which the American ruling circles not so long ago displayed the same ill will as they do to other socialist countries.

What prompted the U.S. administration to make such a sharp about-face?

The answer to this question can be derived from the assessments made by representatives of this administration themselves. One official, whose words are cited in the New York TIMES MAGAZINE says that the White House is increasingly being run by people who could only be called "purists." He writes" "They are Manichaeans in the medieval sense of the word. They think that the Russians are the devil and you can't strike a bargain with the devil without losing your own soul."

Indeed, the United States has performed a major anti-Soviet action. After the prolonged hesitation which the present administration's predecessors--President Nixon and President Carter--displayed, the White House, with the directness now characteristic of it (only political simpletons could take this to be a display of strength) has decided to go all the way in playing the China card.

An Unnatural Alliance

The other aim of the action lies in the desire to harness China to the American military-political chariot. It is no accident that Haig noted in his statement on this topic that the evolution of American-Chinese relations in the military sphere will be "slow, measured and cautious." This signifies a tactic of gradually drawing China into greater dependence on consignments of American arms, technology and spare parts. It is being hinted to China that the sale of weapons might tomorrow be less limited and the day after unlimited.

The American strategists hope in this connection that they will be able to keep China and its policy in Asia and one the world arena under control. They are counting on a "liberalization" of China in a pro-Western spirit. But this is a frivolous and short-sighted policy.

The United States is gambling on the deepening of anti-Sovietism in China. But what if this anti-Sovietism is in its turn no more than a ploy in the game of rearmament that China is now playing? What if in 5, 10 or 15 years' time it starts to play an anti-Japanese or anti-American card? Indeed, how can serious politicans in the White House take such an obvious risk--arming the Chinese leaders, who throughout recent decades have more than once shown themselves to be immature and irresponsible politicians? Only 20 years ago they were urging the Soviet Union to deliver a thermonuclear strike against the United States, a suggestion which was indignantly rejected by our country. Only 10 years ago they were at war with India, and only 2 years ago they performed their notorious act of "punishing" Vietnam. What guarantee can the United States give China's neighbors that in 10-15 years the American weapons in Chinese hands will not be turned against U.S. friends and allies?

It is true that the United States has even more far-reaching aims. They are seeking a method of fundamentally altering the correlation of forces on the Asian Continent and radically recarving the system of international relations which emerged after World War II. Washington is nurturing plans for creating a triple alliance in the Far East: the United States, China and Japan. Were military cooperation between these three powers or, still more, a military alliance between them to become a fact, this would signify a completely new situation in East-West relations and in international relations as a whole and would cause changes in world politics whose consequences cannot even be imagined.

I am convinced that these are illusory plans. You cannot put a swan, a crab and a pike in harness together, still less a shark, a pike and a squid. This unnatural alliance will disintegrate before there is even time to plan it seriously. But the plans for its creation are in themselves extremely dangerous: They testify to an indefatigable wish to work to revive the cold war.

Can you gamble when you hold such poor cards? The alliance between the United States and China has neither historical nor social foundations. Historically, China for 20 years operated an anti-American force in Asia. Socially, its leaders say, it "remains a developing socialist country." What is the basis for a military alliance between the world's most developed capitalist power and China?

Arms Escalation in Asia

Let us weigh the military aspect of the matter. What is China's military potential like and what do the U.S. decisions on China's armament change?

The American administration will hardly venture to give China aid in the sphere of thermonuclear and missiles weapons. Neither the U.S. NATO allies, nor Japan nor public opinion in the United States itself will allow this. Therefore the decision has practically no influence on the East-West correlation of thermonuclear and missile forces.

But in the future it could affect the provision of the Chinese Army with conventional weapons. At the present time the Chinese Army is variously estimated at 3.6-4.4 million people. It is equipped with roughly 12,000 obsolete tanks and roughly 5,000 airplanes--most of them modifications of the MIG-17 and MIG-19. These weapons were given to China by the Soviet Union in the fifties or manufactured by China itself from Soviet designs.

According to assessments by military experts from Western countries, China's naval weapons consist of coastal defense forces and also about 100 submarines, including a nuclear submarine. It is claimed that a second such submarine is being testd. China has roughly 40 large surface ships, but only half are armed with surface-to-surface or surface-to-air missiles.

What the Chinese Army, its level of military and technical equipment, and its strategy and tactics are like was shown by China's war against Vietnam. In the admission of Western experts who are extremely well disposed toward Beijing, China came out the war with a "bloody nose."

In the opinion of authoritative specialists, China needs to spend at least $300 billion to modernize its Army.

Since 1977 China has been conducting talks on buying weapons in Europe. During this time it bought 80 helicopters from France and 11 from the FRG. In 1975 China obtained, for 80 million pounds sterling, an assembly line and also the technology to produce Spey aircraft engines. This line was intended for the production of a Chinese fighter. According to the available information the engine is ready but the supersonic aircraft has still not been created since the Chinese have not been able to design the fuselage. As far as American companies are concerned, they have made 40 export tenders, only a few of which have been fulfilled up to now.

From all these facts it can be seen that, in spite of Washington's hopes, the rearmament of China in the foreseeable future cannot bring about a major change in the global correlation of forces between East and West, between the United States and the USSR and between China and the Soviet Union. But what is undubitable is that this rearmament will create an acute imbalance in military forces on the Asian Continent. I refer to the correlation of forces between China, India, Pakistan, Vietnam and other countries.

China's rearmament presents a particular danger as the main factor stimulating a race in thermonuclear and conventional arms in Asia and beyond its borders. China was the first Asian power to create its own thermonuclear weapons. This has led to a chain reaction. Thermonuclear weapons have been created or their creation is being concluded by Pakistan. The South Korean regime has everything necessary to create its own nuclear bomb and is preparing to test it in the near future. Reports that China is helping South Africa to create nuclear weapons recently filtered into the Western press.

The new stage in American-Chinese cooperation means a sharp change in the balance of forces in Asia and the strengthening of the Chinese threat to all neighboring countries. Having at its disposal (according to different assessments by Western experts) from 100 to 300 nuclear charges considerably more powerful than those which destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki and having at its disposal medium-range missiles, China has the ability to destroy all Japan at a stroke. It is true that official Tokyo is pinning its hopes on the American nuclear umbrella. But in conditions where China is building up its conventional and nuclear weapons, Japan, to use an image of the late Mao Zedong, is increasingly reminiscent of a lonely monk wandering about under the scorching sun beneath a umbrella full of holes. The Japanese ruling circles should seriously weight the consequences for the country's national interests of China's rearmament and exert the necessary influence on their American ally.

An "Egyptization" Policy?

What do the recent decisions signify for China itself? They signify that the Chinese leaders have hammered the final nail in the coffin inscribed with the sacramental Maoist words: "the struggle against U.S. imperialism."

For 25 years the Chinese leaders have depicted themselves as virtually the "most consistent" fighters against imperialism, particularly against the United States. On this pretext they struggled against detente and the policy of peaceful coexistence, which the Soviet Union advocated. On the basis of this thesis, they tried to score points in their relations with the developing countries and lead the international revolutionary movement astray. Now even the most inveterate Maoist elements have no illusion left. Beijing's leaders have made their choice, and that choice is a simple one--at least, in the immediate future. They have betrayed the interests of the people's revolution in China and the interests of cooperation with the socialist countries, the national liberation movement and with all present-day revolutionary forces.

This means that China's leaders will have to hide their socialism even deeper in their pocket, to increasingly parade their nationalism and to wait humbly for foreign military and economic aid. This means that China is ignoring the problem of Taiwan, to which the United States has long given tremendous military aid, and is, in fact, competing with Taiwan in the struggle to get that aid.

But it is not just a matter of this. Let us look at this question from the stance of evaluating China's role as a great power. By entering into an agreement with the United States on the purchase of weapons and the establishment of a U.S. base directed against the Soviet Union, China is essentially taking the path of Egypt, which has become the White House's obedient puppet. China's leaders themselves must answer the question: Is it fitting for a great power to expose itself to the danger of "Egyptization"?

The entire experience of postwar history shows that Washington has no intention of scattering its military aid right and left. The aid is absolutely purposeful and is directed to satellites, which must strictly enact the political roles assigned to them. And this dependence on the U.S. military-industrial machine and U.S. foreign policy will increase as China becomes increasingly bound up in military cooperation with that power.

Of course, it is not hard to see that the two sides--both the United States and China--are hoping to deceive each other and compel the partner to serve their own mercenary interests. The United States proposes to use the China card to pressure the Soviet Union and the forces of socialism and peace as a whole. China hopes to rearm with U.S. help and, thereby, to free its hands for carrying out the international policy it prefers. It is thus obvious that the proposed alliance is, to a considerable degree, temporary and artificial. Anti-Sovietism is not the grounds but a pretext used by each side in a struggle for its own aims: by the United States for a struggle for pan-Americanism, by China for the struggle for a kind of pan-Chinaism--that is for intensifying Chinese influence in Asia and subsequently throughout the world. It is obvious that, in the long term, this alliance is fraught with a serious conflict in Chinese-U.S. relations themselves. But before this conflict occurs, the two powers' emergent military cooperation will have time to cause colossal damage to the cause of security in Asia, and the cause of the struggle for East-West detente, to normal cooperation between the USSR, the United States and China and to the whole cause of preserving peace on earth.

What conclusions follow from all of this?

First: The United States and China have assumed the historical responsibility for an important turnabout in world politics. The system of alliances is changing and a new situation is being created which is fraught with new threats to world peace.

The second conclusion: Before this turnabout in the whole system of international relations becomes a fact, there must be joint action by the countries and movements concerned to avert the dangerous development of events. It is not difficult to expose the fact of the unprecedented embroilment in military-economic cooperation for a so-called developing socialist country by a leading imperialist power. But this does not suffice. Such tirades scarcely affect Reagan or Deng Xiaoping. The point is to oppose this policy. It is important to mobilize all the political and public forces to whom this unnatural alliance presents an undoubted threat.

Primarily this means the Asian countries. Vietnam, India, Burma, Indonesia, Kampuchea and other countries cannot but feel unease over the new turnabout in U.S.-Chinese relations. Grave disquiet is being felt by Japan's progressive public and political forces, since this policy is already strengthening the reactionary and militarist course of the country's rightist forces.

U.S.-Chinese military cooperation is also causing unease in the Western European countries. Sensible figures in France, the FRG and other European countries understand the adventurist character of the U.S. policy of military aid to China. Finally, even in the United States itself, this course is by no means greeted with universal approval, either in congress or in the White House itself. An active struggle against the rearmament of China can still avert the unleashing of an arms race on the Asian Continent and produce a swing toward strengthening security and cooperation in light of the interests of all the region's countries.

TASS CITES VNA ON VOA SUBSIDIARY OPENING IN PRC

LD251034 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Hanoi, 25 Aug, TASS--The Chinese expansionists and the American imperialists are stepping up collaboration in counter-revolutionary propaganda. This has been borne out by a Beijing decision to open a subsidiary of the "Voice of America" on Chinese territory, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports.

The agency emphasizes that the installation of a subsidiary of the American broadcasting station which is a slanderous mouthpiece of the reactionary forces in their struggle against the socialist countries and the world revolutionary movement has become another step in the dangerous rapprochement between the aggressive forces of imperialism and China's ruling circles.

KOREAN REQUEST FOR JAPANESE AID CRITICIZED

OW231231 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda and South Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong have conducted 2 days of talks in Tokyo. Commentator Anatolyev comments on these talks as follows:

South Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong's visit to Japan was aimed primarily at getting Japan's commitment to sharply increase its assistance to South Korea. In the past 2 years Japan furnished South Korea with $80 million of aid annually. However, in the next 5 years the Seoul regime wants Japan to supply $10 billion in aid. Foreign Minister Sonoda has often expressed the views that this amount which South Korea wants Japan to supply is too big. At the recent talks, however, Foreign Minister Sonoda promised Japan's cooperation after concurring with South Korea's position on its relations with the DPRK.

The South Korean foreign minister's visit to Japan formally signifies the resumption of government-level contacts between Japan and South Korea. These contacts had been put in deep freeze following the murder of South Korea's former president and the bloody suppression of a popular uprising in Kwangju. This Kwangju uprising again exposed the antipopular nature of the South Korean regime, which is barely managing to hold on to the seat of power thanks to the U.S. troops and their bases and the economic and military aid from the United States and Japan. South Korea is increasingly in need of such aid from abroad because it is steadily stepping up its military armament under the pretext of a nonexistent threat from the north, that is, from the DPRK. But actually it is from fear of another uprising.

Rendering financial assistance to South Korea is tantamount to collaborating in a criminal plot against the Korean people and helping perpetuate Korea's division. To camouflage its collaboration, Japan claims that its assistance to South Korea is aimed only at helping develop South Korea's economy. However, this claim has been denied by the Seoul regime itself. While visiting Washington, President Chon Tu-hwan said that South Korea now seems to be requesting the $10 billion assistance from Japan as a compensation for its contribution to Japan's security. For example, South Korea's Prime Minister Nam Tok-u told newspaper reporters in July: We hope that Japan's leaders will consider our efforts in the field of security when they make decisions on economic cooperation.

Although the actual amount of assistance is to be set later, Japan has virtually promised the regime in Seoul an extravagant amount of aid at the expense of its taxpayers. This has naturally caused public discontent in Japan. Minoru Hirano of YOMIURI SHIMBUN pointed out that the amount of assistance South Korea is asking for is simply absurd. He said that South Korea's attitude basically resembles that of the Reagan administration which, while stressing the Soviet threat, asks Japan to step up its defense efforts.

Furthermore, NHK said: On every occasion Japan has declared that it wants the situation on the Korean Peninsula normalized and that it supports a dialogue between the north and the south. However, large-scale economic assistance to South Korea--which could be used for developing the military industry--would be completely contrary to the declarations Japan has made so far.

We believe that NHK's observation is correct.

TSEDENBAL MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV ON NONAGGRESSION

For the text of the message, as carried by MONTSAME, from Y. Tsedenbal, MPR People's Great Hural Presidium chairman, to L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the proposal set forth at the 18th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Congress for a conference on nonaggression of Asian and Pacific states, see the Mongolia section of the 25 August Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

DRA ARMY ROUTS 'BANDITS' SENT FROM PAKISTAN

LD241822 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Just north of the Afghan capital in the Province of Baghlan the Afghan Army, supported by the population, has routed an armed band. According to a Radio Moscow correspondent in Kabul, the band was dispatched from the territory of Pakistan. The bandits had attacked lone buses and trucks on a mountain section of a local highway. They had looted and killed the passengers under the orders they had received from foreign instructors in Pakistan. The captured bandits told the same story: Such a mission--to kill, destroy and burn--is given to every terrorist group formed under control of agents of the American and Chinese secret services. The idea is to intimidate the population, to break down construction of a new life in Afghanistan. For this Washington has set aside $100 million. Ways and methods of delivering weapons to the mercenaries have now become known. According to the magazine INDIA TODAY, every week weapons arrive by air in Pakistan. For the sake of disguise the markings on the planes are changed. There are clear indications that these aircraft arrive from American bases via Cairo. Weapons also reach Pakistan from China along the Karakoram Highway. In part, the Chinese supply rockets and grenade launchers.

Some time ago a group of saboteurs and terrorists was destroyed near Kabul. It was from the organization of SAMA [Afghan National Freedom Organization] linked with the Chinese secret services. The group has on its bloody record explosions in a number of Afghan towns, including on the Kabul University campus. The captured bandits say glumly they had been told the Afghan population would support them. It is a miscalculation for both the men who said so and for those who blindly believed what they were told.

The people of Afghanistan have risen decisively for the defense of the revolutionary power which gives land to the peasants and the right to free work to all working people. Units for defense of the revolution are being set up all over the nation. Government by the people is getting stronger in the provinces and local districts. Bandits no longer risk attacking in large bands. They often operate in concealed ways and go underground. The leader of one band, a certain Hamidallah, who was in hiding for a long time in the female part of one house and was caught wearing women's clothing, had a face veil. Another band leader posed as a mullah and tried to turn a mosque into the band's headquarters, since he knew that the government of the people honors Muslim shrines. Incidentally, the pseudomullah was getting ready to blow up a cathedral mosque [as heard] in a provincial center of Afghanistan.

Developments show that the revolutionary process in that country is irreversible. The Afghan people's desire for progress can't be stopped. In the past 12 months Afghanistan has made considerable headway in the economy, education and housing construction. And yet the Afghans have to hold rifles in hand as American aircraft and Chinese trucks are delivering ever more lethal weapons and explosives for the mercenaries in Pakistan.

POPULAR SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN PARTY, GOVERNMENT NOTED

LD241737 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Kabul, 24 Aug, TASS--Meetings in support of the political course of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are being held throughout the country. Residents of different provinces, tribe elders and chiefs, clergymen, speaking at meetings, highly appreciate the role of the National Fatherland Front in drawing broad popular masses, all strata of the population into social, public and political activities, to solution of problems facing the country.

At a meeting in the area of Dorbabai of the Nangarhar Province, activists of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan explained to its participants the tasks of the revolution, dwelt on the purposeful activities of the party in the interests of the working people. The speakers, representatives of the population, declared in support of the government's measures in the political and economic spheres. At a meeting in the area of Shirin Tagab of the Faryab Government's program of development of the provinces and declared for broad participation of the population in eliminating the counter-revolutionary gangs which penetrate into the territory of Afghanistan from outside.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON SOIREE MARKING AFGHAN HOLIDAY

PM211137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Afghan People's Holiday"]

[Text] Backed by the assistance and support of the USSR and the other socialist countries, the Afghan people are persistently continuing to build a new democratic society. This was stated in Moscow at a function held on the evening of 17 August to mark Afghan Independence Restoration Day.

The keynote speaker--V.V. Krasnikov, deputy chairman of the Board of the Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Afghanistan--said that the Afghan people achieved victory over the British colonists in the heroic struggle for freedom and independence more than 60 years ago. Nothing can break their determination to travel the path of autonomous and independent development, of consolidating and deepening the social and political gains of the April revolution, in the matter of repulsing aggressive actions from outside. The process of consolidating all progressive, democratic forces united in the National Fatherland Front is currently being developed in the DRA.

Soviet-Afghan friendship, it was pointed out at the function, is an obstacle to the realization of imperialist plans. The two countries' cooperation is expanding successfully in practically all spheres. Ties between the CPSU and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan are being actively developed.

Habib Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, declared in his speech that the friendship of the Soviet and Afghan peoples is indissoluble. It has its origins in Great October, has been tested over many decades, has always accorded and now accords with Afghanistan's national interests and today reliably serves the cause of its social and economic progress. We look boldly to the future, and this confidence is reinforced by the fact that even during the hardest days of the April revolution our country was not alone, the ambassador said. The peoples of the socialist states headed by the USSR displayed solidarity with it, and it was hailed by progressive and democratic forces in many countries. The meeting of Comrades B. Karmal and L.I. Brezhnev in the Crimea once again convincingly demonstrated the indissolubility of our countries' friendship.

The building of a new life in Afghanistan, the ambassador pointed out, is taking place under difficult conditions: This is now the fourth year that an undeclared war has been waged against the DRA, and a vile slander campaign has been mounted. We thank the Soviet people for the international assistance which they give us in repulsing armed aggression from outside, and for defending our motherland's independence. The DRA condemns the Reagan administration's decision on the full manufacture of the neutron bomb. We fully approve the USSR's peace initiatives and the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World," which urges an improvement in the international situation.

POLISH OFFICIAL CITED ON INCREASING 'ESPIONAGE'

LD241556 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Aug, TASS--Speaking in an interview with the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU Poland's deputy minister of the interior W. Pozoga said:

For many months we have registered a considerable increase in espionage in Poland by foreigners, who arrive in our country under the guise of tourists and journalists. Fixed-post spies, who entrenched themselves in various representations of the capitalist countries in Poland, have intensified their intelligence and subversive activity. Some diplomats are engaged in recruiting Polish citizens.

The official representatives of the NATO member-states are attentively following the course of developments in Poland. The tensions in our country favour their stepped up activity, create conditions for establishing contacts and collecting information.

The greatest activeness is shown by American representations in Poland. The trend is strengthening in the activity of the main NATO member-state for preserving contacts with "Solidarity" at the same level as with representatives of the state administration. Special offices for current contacts with "Solidarity" have been set up at some representations of capitalist states in Warsaw.

Contacts between external and internal hostile forces in the specific political situation are becoming obvious, W. Pozoga went on to say. A source of the increasingly serious difficulties to Poland's security is the joint activity of subversive centers abroad and of internal anti-socialist forces. The imperialist circles of the West are giving large-scale material and political aid to extremist groupings, which declare that they are ready to take power in Poland into their hands. The developments in the country are viewed by imperialism as a unique opportunity for the implementation of their long-term aims within the framework of the global East-West confrontation. They in the first place strive for a further weakening of Poland, for destroying the unity and stability of the European socialist states, and finally compromising the international communist movements.

Special attention is payed to Poland in the West's strategy towards the socialist countries.

Directives and instructions of the special services and sabotage centers recommend actions whose main aim is to undermine the party's leading role, to disintegrate the socialist society and oppose the society to the government.

WESTERN 'SUBVERSIVE' ORGANIZATIONS CRITICIZED

LD242250 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 24 Aug 81

["At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] The communique on the Crimean talks of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev with Comrades Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski points out many facts regarding imperialist interference in the internal affairs of socialist states. Among other things, the resolution adopted by the American Congress House of Representatives concerning the internal situation in Poland was mentioned. It is well known that that resolution, couched in words impermissibly sharp, warns the Polish authorities against applying sanctions against the enemies of the socialist system in Poland.

It should be mentioned, a Moscow radio commentator writes, that internal counterrevolution in Poland would never gather such strength but for its patrons abroad. The ties of anti-socialist groupings with subversive centers abroad is not doubted in the slightest. These contacts are maintained in various ways, though for understandable reasons both sides try not to advertise them. However, it is known that both in the United States and in the respective NATO services the Polish problem has been discussed quite often, and that recommendations were worked out for the support for antisocialist forces in Poland.

For instance, in the U.S. State Department a special group for Polish affairs has been active for quite some time now, under the leadership of higher political officials. The task of that group remains unaltered. It is to prepare all possible alternatives for the maintenance of tension in the country.

At the same time, the White House has decided to increase the influence of American propaganda on the development of events in Poland,and among other things, to intensify the activities of subversive radio stations.

Still in 1978, the then U.S. president established a special coordination committee chaired by Zbigniew Brzezinski to direct the work of the radio stations Liberty, Free Europe and the Voice of America. Also other NATO coutnries received a request to activate their broadcasts to Poland. As a result of this, broadcasts to Poland were increased and two-way communication was established. The Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS] supplies the Free Europe station with complete data, while the Polish desk in Munich elaborates on this information in the spirit of anticommunism and passes it on to its listeners.

It is well known that since the events of last August the main emphasis in the Free Europe broadcasts is laid on the so-called new trade unions. Free Europe has started giving Solidarity direct advice concerning its activities. In this connection it is worth mentioning that (?their) basic premise in the document entitled The Directions of the Activity of Solidarity long before its publication in Poland, had been pointed out in Free Europe broadcasts. This document contains pretentious ambitions to play the role of the only social force capable of leading Poland out of the crisis, as well as no less ambitious pretentions to lead the society. One could get acquainted with (?them) in the German language even before their appearance in Polish. It is sufficient to leaf through, for instance, issue No 16 of the West German periodical DER SPIEGEL of 1981. It openly stated there that Solidarity cannot continue to remain outside politics and tackle exclusively the traditional problems of the trade union movement. The periodical recommends that the union activists get busy first of all with criticism of the ruling party, shaping public opinion, fighting for a reduction in the old influence of communists, and organizing control over the activities of communists.

Long before the publication of the Solidarity document similar advice had been given by the English mass media. For instance, the BBC put forward the postulate of more active demands from the state for additional concessions, disregarding the concrete economic possibilities.

The present directions in the activities of antisocialist forces in Poland had been theoretically grounded by the intellectual [umyslowe] centers of NATO states before August 1980. For instance, the North American Center for Research Into Polish Affairs was established in the United States as long ago as June 1975. The center officially declared that it was giving political, moral and material assistance to the KSS organization, and announced its readiness to finance all sorts of groups inside the Polish People's Republic, provided they strove to overthrow socialism.

In 1979 a similar anti-Polish center was created around the weekly CZAS which appeared in Canada.

An active role in supplying antisocialist forces in Poland with subversive materials is played by the editorial office of the emigre periodical KULTURA in Paris. This is the veritable headquarters of anticommunist circles in the West, where concepts are elaborated to undermine the socialist system in Poland.

In the seventies KULTURA adopted the concept of creating in Poland organized terrorist groups. This is clearly shown by the instruction published by KULTURA entitled, The ABC of the Oppositionist, containing directives as to the methods and ways of organizing the fight against the socialist system, as well as practical instructions for (?organizing) conspiratorial activities in Poland.

These are just a few examples of the psychological warfare centers in the West which help the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland in fanning up antisocial attitudes, disrupting stability and undermining the socialist system.

HUSAK, PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA EDITOR MEET

PM210821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 7 August G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia, received K.I. Zarodov, chief editor of PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, the international theoretical and information journal of the communist and workers' parties, in Prague.

During a friendly talk K.I. Zarodov briefed G. Husak on the journal's recent work and reported the widening of the fraternal parties' representation on the journal's editorial council, which now numbers 63, and the opening of new national publications in various parts of the world, including countries which have chosen a socialist path of development. During the talk issues of further cooperation between the CPCZ and the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA and measures which the journal is planning to implement in the future were discussed.

G. Husak spoke highly of the journal's work and noted that the activation of imperialism's aggressive policy is increasing the role of the ideological struggle and demands the further collective creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory. It is important to convey to millions of people throughout the world the truth about the building of socialist and communist society, the socialist community countries' peace-loving foreign policy and the real stances of the communist and workers movement on questions of peace and social progress. G. Husak confirmed the CPCZ Central Committee's intention to further develop cooperation with the journal and give assistance in implementing the plans for its activity.

The talk took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and full mutual understanding.

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON EXPERIENCES, LESSONS OF 1968

LD211508 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1325 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Prague, 21 Aug (TASS)--The internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community to Czechoslovakia 13 years ago saved our country from the catastrophe which was being prepared by the united forces of domestic and foreign counterrevolution and from a bloody reprisal against the revolution, writes RUDE PRAVO, the paper of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, in its leading article.

The further development of events, the article says, confirmed that this was an action which foiled the plans of the most reactionary forces of imperialism and their intention to use the events in Czechoslovakia to destroy the process of detente and to return to the period of "cold war," which is what the U.S. Administration led by Reagan, is trying to do today.

Internationalist assistance averted this threat, helped to protect socialism in our country and the creative peaceful labor of our people and opened the path to the construction of a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia.

The enemies of socialism, RUDE PRAVO stresses, did not abandon their plans to destroy socialism, or at least to weaken it. Everywhere in the world they try to implement these plans. Further proof of this are the present difficulties in the People's Republic of Poland.

Experience teaches us that the principled, Marxist-Leninist policy of the communist party is a firm compass for the strengthening and development of socialism, and therefore for the development of our society in the family of the countries of the socialist community. That policy is in the interests of our people. Its power, and the foundation of all its successes, consists in the creative application of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, in loyalty to the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, which is inseparable from socialist patriotism.

The fraternal parties attach first-rate importance to the all-round strengthening of the community of socialist states, their unity and cohesion. During their recent meeting in the Crimea, Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak, in common with the other leaders of the parties and countries of the socialist community, expressed the firm conviction that the all-round strengthening of the community is a lasting guarantee of the confident forward advance of each country and of the socialist community as a whole.

The traditional meetings between Comrade Brezhnev and the leaders of the communist and workers' parties in the Crimea are always held in a spirit of the deep mutual understanding, trust and agreement that characterize relations among our parties. The CPCZ greatly values these meetings, which bring much that is new, useful and stimulating. The Crimean meetings are an expression of the fact that the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism are being implemented in practice.

Proletarian internationalism was, is and will be the strongest weapon of the communist and workers' movement. Its consistent implementation in relations among the states of the socialist community ensures the strengthening of their fraternal unity, mutual respect and trust. As was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, those relations are a fundamental gain of socialism, and a great service of real socialism to humanity.

We are a firm integral part of the world socialist community; we are constantly strengthening and developing our cooperation and alliance with the fraternal countries. Especially strong bounds of brotherhood and friendship tie us to the first country of socialism--the USSR, in which we see our truest and most reliable friend. The whole progressive world greatly values the historic role being played in the struggle to preserve peace by the Soviet Union, and with it, by the socialist community. It is the good fortune of our peoples that the Soviet Union, the banner-bearer of peace, is our class brother and reliable ally, RUDE PRAVO says in conclusion.

GENERAL YEPISHEV'S VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA REPORTED

PM211620 Moscow KRASNAYA ZEVZDA in Russian 25 Jul 81 p 3

[Rear Adm Likhvonin: "Travel Notes": "Yugoslav Meetings"]

[Excerpts] As already reported, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, paid an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Federal Secretariate for National Defense, accompanied by a group of political workers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Today we publish the travel notes of Rear Adm R. Likhvonin, who participated in the trip.

While in Yugoslavia we were able to familiarize ourselves with the progress of socialist building in the country. Over the years of people's power the country has taken a big step forward in all spheres under the LCY's leadership. Industrial and agricultural production and labor productivity have increased. The well-organized tourists industry makes a considerable profit. The unity of the Yugoslav peoples has strengthened.

Mutually advantageous Soviet-Yugoslav economic cooperation is of considerable significance. It has been and is developing stably, on a long-term basis. In the current decade this cooperation will develop in accordance with the long-term program of economic, scientific and technical cooperation for 1981. This year alone it is planned to increase by 20 percent the volume of trade between the SFRY and the USSR, which is its chief trading partner. Almost half the 72 jointly constructed and modernized Soviet-Yugoslav projects have been commissioned over the past 5 years.

However, the existence of certain problems in the country also must not be denied. During the tour I was struck by the unevenness of the way of life and the living standards of the peoples of the separate republics and the inhabitants of cities and villages. And they have not yet succeeded in resolving such problems as rising prices, inflation, the increase in the number of people seeking work (there are now approximately 700,000 people doing temporary work abroad, and the disproportions in the development of individual sectors of the national economy. The LCY and the country's working people are working to resolve these problems.

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, leader of the delegation, told the Yugoslav comrades about the progress of communist building in our country, the Soviet people's achievements in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and the role and place of the Soviet Armed Forces' political organs and party organization in military building and in the combat and political training of army and navy servicemen.

The Soviet Union, A.A. Yepishev emphasized, has always proceeded and proceeds now from the premise that Soviet-Yugoslav friendship, sealed by profound historic traditions and by the memory of combat fraternity in the struggle against facism, accords with our peoples' fundamanetal interests. We have a solid basis for making progress in developing friendly ties and strengthening contacts.

It is natural that we political workers were especially interested in questions connected with the exchange of experience of party political work and with the activities of party and youth organizations in the army.

Yugoslav political workers and leaders of LCY organizations in units and subunits, as our talks with them showed, devote great attention to ideological educational work with personnel. A significant role is allocated to educating servicemen in the spirit of defense of socialism's gains, socialist patriotism and internationalism and in the spirit of the friendship of the peoples of multinational Yugoslavia.

In educational work extensive use is made of the combat traditions of the national liberation struggle in the years of the war against Hitlerite fascism. Much attention is devoted to questions of the effect of public opinion among soliders on the strengthening of military discipline and a correct attitude toward service. Here, conferment of the "model soldier" medal is an effective means of encouraging those who have distinguished themselves.

On the whole, as our Yugoslav colleagues told us, a harmonious system of political studies operates in the Yugoslav People's Army. In addition to studying questions connected with LCY policy, the strengthening of the motherland's defense capability and the course of socialist building, Yugoslav servicemen also familiarize themselves with the work of V.I. Lenin, the history of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the chief events of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War and the USSR's struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. Movies about our country are shown during lessons.

The military history institute, the house of the Yugoslav People's Army and also publications--the newspaper NARODNA ARMIJA and the journals FRONT and MILITARY-POLITICAL INFORMER [as published]--make a significant contribution to the personnel's ideological and theoretical education.

This trip to the SFRY by political workers of the Soviet Armed Forces was by no means the first. A definite system of cooperation in this sphere had already evolved. The Yugoslav comrades expressed readiness to continue developing this cooperation and to utilize in their own practical work everything useful of ours. On the whole, they did their utmost to emphasize that the foundations of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in all spheres, which were laid down during the meetings between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Comrade J.B. Tito, are the guiding thread. And these foundations remain unchanged even now. "We proceed from the premise," our hospitable hosts told us, "that we have a common class enemy and a single goal--the building of socialism."

The chief thing we got out of our tour of the country was the fact that the friendship of the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and of their armies and navies, the friendship sealed by jointly shed blood in the years of the struggle against fascism, is strengthening and developing with every passing year. This friendship is based on the closeness of our historical destinies, the commonality of the foundations of the socialist system and the firm determination to travel the path of creating a new society.

Thus, life convincingly confirms the words spoken by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress: "Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation is advancing in many spheres. Concerted principles and accords are a good basis for its further expansion. Soviet-Yugoslav friendship has deep roots, and we do not doubt its future."

'MAJOR CONTRACT' CONCLUDED ON FRG GAS PIPES

LD241928 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Aug, TASS--The Soviet Union's foreign trade association Promsyryoimport and West Germany's Mannesmann today closed a new major contract for the delivery of pipes for trunk pipelines to the Soviet Union. Mannesmann is to supply 555,000 tons of large-diametre pipes to the USSR. Mannesmann which is a major trade partner of the Promsyryoimport is also the biggest supplier of pipes to the Soviet Union. In the past 20 years the Soviet association bought about seven million tons of pipes from Mannesmann. Imported large-diametre pipes are used to build pipelines which move Siberian natural gas to the European part of the USSR and the countries which import Soviet gas, including West Germany.

PRAVDA VIEWS MOTIVES OF BERLIN PRUSSIAN EXHIBITION

PM241236 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 81 p 5

[Correspondent S. Zyubanov dispatch: "Revanchists' Nostalgia"]

[Text] West Berlin, 17 Aug--An exhibition devoted to Prussia has opened near the ruins of the former Gestapo building here. Its official title is "Prussia--an Attempt to Draw Conclusions." But even a cursory glance round the halls where thousands of exhibits are laid out makes you think that the point in question is a cunningly thought-out attempt to rehabilitate Prussian militarism, which was to blame for the unleashing of two world wars and the bloody raging of fascism in Europe.

The aim of the exhibition, of the organization of which Bonn spent more than DM20 million, is to show the inexperienced visitor that Prussia was a model state in which such "truly Prussian qualities" as discipline, obedience, devotion to duty, thrift and readiness for sacrifice were displayed. And consequently it turns out that the victorious states' decision 34 years ago to liquidate it "as the bearer of militarism and reaction in Germany" was unjust and liable to revision. Superficially inoffensive praise of Prussia logically serves the revanchist idea of returning the "lost eastern regions", which are the primordial territories of Poland and the USSR.

According to the plan of this nationalistic exhibition's organizers, the small plot of rye field specially cultivated outside the entrance to the exhibition building was to symbolize Prussia's agrarian nature. But any schoolchild knows that the Junkerist state lived for centuries by seizing other's lands and enslaving neighboring peoples, primarily the Poles. But this dimunutive piece of land with its blue cornflowers is a symbol of reactionary Prussia, which has faded into the past for ever, and so is the helmet with a sharp spike and the Krupps cannon "Big Bertha", a model of which stands resplendent in the center of the exhibition hall. Consequently, the plans by certain forces in the FRG and West Berlin to turn this city into a kind of custodian of the Prussian inheritance and the Prussian spirit by holding a "Prussian year" in order to thereby keep open artificially the so-called "German question" are doomed to failure. They contradict the idea of the peaceful coexistence of peoples, at the basis of which is the immutability of the European borders which took shape after the war. Prussian nostalgia clearly exudes the musty spirit of revanchism.

SPANISH SOCIALIST LEADER VISITS UZBEK SSR

GF250629 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] (Korravacas), deputy secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, arrived in Tashkent on 24 August to acquaint himself with life in the Uzbek SSR. The high-ranking guest has been received by the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR. He has also visited an exhibition of national products and acquainted himself with interesting sites and new establishments in Tashkent.

RPP ON ARAB CRITICISM OF SAUDI OIL POLICY

LD212048 Moscow Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The chief of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Nayif Hawatimah, has urged the OPEC member countries, on the eve of their Geneva conference, to halt the supply of oil to the United States in retaliation for its continued unlimited military aid to Israel.

The Arabs, it is recalled, used the oil weapon in 1973 at the start of the October war. Naturally, by this they did not mean to choke millions of people in the West with an oil crisis but only to force the protectors of the Israeli aggressors to take their legitimate interests into consideration and to bring actual pressure to bear on Israel so that it may vacate the occupied Arab territories.

In those days, the oil flow continued to the United States though in small quantities. The American oil monopolies continued to supply their customers in other countries with Arab and non-Arab oil. At the time, the monopolies created an artificial fuel shortage to justify increasing its prices in an unparalleled manner.

In March 1979, OPEC decided to lift the ban on the United States despite the fact that Israel did not return an inch of the usurped Arab lands. In practice, this was done in accordance with the policies of some Arab countries which did not enter a serious conflict with imperialism. They wanted only to pressure the United States without harming the U.S. oil monopolies. These regimes only resorted to the oil weapon under the force of the Arab countries' military confrontation with Israel, though secretly they did not actually stop the supplies of oil to the aggressor.

Today, the OPEC Arab member-countries have not yet reached a level of unity which would enable them to protect successfully the interests of the Arab peoples and the developing countries in general. This is evident by the hot arguments among them on the level of production. Saudi Arabia's increased production, as the Libyan oil minister stated, has forced the Arab countries to use the oil weapon in the struggle against imperialism instead of using it for their social progress.

It is noteworthy that Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, has denied these charges and has linked the economic difficulties of the Arab countries with the fall in demand by Western consumers who, it is claimed, are frightened because of the high prices of liquid fuel. However, these interpretations fail to convince many within OPEC. They know that demand for oil was on the increase and not on the decline.

The issue is that the Saudi Arabian oil, which is being sold at low prices despite OPEC's coordinated policy in the field of oil extraction, has been compensating for the shortage.

Detractors of Saudi Arabia use in support of their criticism the approval by the U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee of a White House plan to finance a large-scale program for the purchase of oil costing the U.S. administration about $22 billion and closely linked with Washington's military preparations within the framework of which all forms of combat in the Middle East are considered. In these plans, the United States relies on the stockpiling of important strategic reserves. The U.S. administration has been speeding up the stockpiling of strategic reserves of the black gold, first and foremost to guarantee the maximum of freedom of action for itself in this oil-rich region. These reserves will reach 168 million barrels by the end of the current year.

In light of this, it is easy to understand the reason that prompts many of the OPEC member-countries to consider the increased oil production in Saudi Arabia as a means to undermine the interests of the developing countries.

ISRAELI MINISTER'S SPEECH SHOWS THREAT TO PEACE

LD211418 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 21 Aug 81

[TASS commentator Boris Shabayev: "Shifting the Blame"]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug, TASS--It can hardly be said that the world public was looking forward to the first public speech of the new Israeli defense minister, Ariel Sharon. Indeed, the military and political concepts of that Zionist "hawk" have long been common knowledge. It was he who, blinded by expansionist fervor, went so far as to demand the elimination of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to further Israeli interests. Not one of his predecessors in that post ever made such claims.

Having now attained ministerial rank, Sharon began thundering against the Soviet Union, cynically accusing it of--expansionism, which, according to his brazen claims, has only been "contained" thanks to Israel, which has been "countering the Soviet threat" for a quarter century.

This delirium would not have deserved our notice but for two significant circumstances. First, Sharon immediately and quite unambiguously asked Washington for even larger arms supplies to Tel Aviv. That was the first motive that prompted the new Israeli defense minister to take off the shelf the mythological "Soviet threat" which by now has worn thin. The Zionist leaders resort to this false pretext to "rationalize" the uncontrollable build up of their military potential directed, as hundreds of their acts of terrorism and aggression have demonstrated, against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people.

The other, no less obvious motive of these statements is an attempt to distract attention from the truly mortal threat posed to the peoples of the Middle East by the USA and Israel.

It is no secret that the direct and tangible consequence of the Camp David deal cooked up by them jointly with the Sadat regime was not only the activisation of the expansionistic and aggressive activities of Israel itself but also the direct military infiltration of that explosive region by the U.S. Armed Forces. It was Camp David that opened the door for them to Saini, the Egyptian military base Ras Banas and other strategic areas of the Middle East.

The true objectives behind this infiltration were frankly described to U.S. senators by U.S. Undersecretary of State James Buckley. The time will come, he said, when the key countries in the regions where the U.S. has critically important interests would be governed by military regimes obedient to Washington and ensuring in those countries by force of arms internal stability and full freedom of action for the United States.

How else can we qualify this military-political course if not expansionism and hegemonism?

This is the genuine source of threat to peoples of the Middle East, which Mr Sharon is trying in vain to camouflage by shifting the blame to somebody else's door.

IRANIAN PAPER CITED ON EXECUTIONS AROUND COUNTRY

LD231808 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Tehran, 23 Aug, TASS--According to the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, another 15 members and supporters of organizations, which embarked on the path of armed struggle against the regime, have been executed in the towns of Gonbad, Tabriz, Babol and Bojnurd.

Eight bandits and robbers have been executed in Estahbanat under the verdict of the Islamic revolutionary tribunal.

BREZHNEV RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM CRIMEA 25 AUG

LD251030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from the Crimea today.

At Vnukovo Airport he was met by Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh and Zimyanin; CPSU Central Committee members Aleksandrov, Bogolyubov, Rakhmanin, Tsvigun, Tsinev and Shchelokov and CPSU Central Committee candidate members Golikov, Poplavskiy and Churbanov.

PRAVDA ON HOUSING, CULTURAL AMENITIES SHORTAGE

PM241627 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 August 1981 carries on page 2 the first part of a 4,000-word two-part article, concluded on page 2 of Moscow PRAVDA on 2 August, entitled "Cities Under Construction," by A. Sheludko. The article examines shortcomings in the provision of housing and social and cultural amenities in newly established industrial cities and settlements throughout the USSR and the resulting problem of high manpower turnover--as much as 50 percent in some cases. Identifying the chief causes as "departmentalism," "mismanagement" and "inertia," the author calls for vigorous implementation of the comprehensive action program adopted in this sphere by the 26th CPSU Congress and for greater coordination between central, sector and local administrative organs.

RSFSR UNION CONSTRUCTION MINISTRIES CRITICIZED

PM241457 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 1 August 1981 carries on page 1 a 1,500-word editorial entitled "Construction Projects in the Non-Chernozem Zone" which criticizes the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone's poor performance to date in fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan construction program. The editorial lays much of the blame on union construction ministries--chiefly the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Industrial Construction--and republic construction organizations--notably the Ministry of Agricultural Construction, Roskolkhozstroyosyedineniye and the Moskovskaya Oblast main construction administration, the former for dispersing resources, allowing "major shortcomings" to occur in the supply of material and technical resources and poor utilization of the production base, lifting, and excavating equipment and manpower, and the latter for their failure to complete contract work on schedule.

NEW KIRGIZ FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER APPOINTED

PM210758 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the appointment of Comrade B. Ryspayev as Kirgiz SSR minister of the food industry. The Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To appoint Comrade Barpy Ryspayev to the post of Kirgiz SSR minister of the food industry.

[Signed] T. Koshoyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Zh. Tumenbayeva, secretary of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Frunze, 31 July 1981.

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS ENSURE PLANNED ECONOMY

PM211242 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 81 pp 2-3

[Article by G. Romanov, first secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom, under the rubric "Intensification: Essence, Ways and Means": "Under Comprehensive Programs"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress decisions, permeated with high principles and the creative spirit of Leninism, and the tasks formulated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, in the CPSU Central Committee's Accountability Report defined the key directions of the Soviet state's economic, political and spiritual life in the long term. The congress documents, by widely revealing the vistas of the country's further progress, clearly indicated ways of ensuring the most effective realization of the increased potential of the society of developed socialism and making maximum use of the mighty production, scientific and technical potential.

In this tremendous task the party consistently seeks the fuller realization of our advantages, such as the planned economy, a unified technical policy and the possibility of concentrating forces and resources on the most important sectors of communist building on a countrywide scale. By the labor of millions of workers, scientists and specialists, the 26th congress' guidelines on these questions will be translated into practice and backed up by multifaceted organizational and political work locally.

One distinctive feature of national economic management in the eighties and in the longer term is the comprehensive program-targeted approach to the resolution of key economic and social tasks through the elaboration and implementation of all-union, sector and territorial programs. For Leningrad's economy, where a high level of concentration of industrial production has been achieved and where hundreds of sectorial scientific research, planning and design organizations, USSR Academy of Sciences institutions and VUZes are concentrated, this approach is of paramount significance. And this is easy to explain: The development of the country's power and precision machine building, shipbuilding and metallurgy, radioelectronics and instrument making and the execution of major theoretical, applied and experimental research into the spheres of physics, mathematics, chemistry, geology, medicine and other sectors of science and technology depend to a significant degree on the activity of many of our production and scientific collectives.

In embarking on the implementation of the new demands defined by the 26th CPSU Congress, the oblast organization has some experience of the comprehensive resolution of questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving the quality of output produced, renewing the technical base of production and improving planning and management. A most important aspect of this experience was the assiduous work in creating large financially autonomous units--production and science-and-production associations, which now produce more than three-fourths of Leningrad's industrial output.

Practice convincingly confirms that the introduction of progressive methods of organizing production and management on the basis of associations makes it possible to more effectively ensure a high technical standard and reduction in time taken to develop and put into production new articles and offers an opportunity to link together the entire chain in the best possible way--from scientific, experimental and design research to the production of output. That is how the collectives of the optico-mechanical and Elektrosila associations operate--collectives cited as a positive example by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The experience of the Svetlana association is of interest--here science-and-production complexes have been formed to specialize in the development and manufacture of specific types of instruments. The organizational and economic conditions created here, which make science paramount, have made it possible to organically merge the design and technological subdivisions of the scientific section and of production, to ensure unified planning and management of all stages of the creation and production of new machinery, to offer material incentives depending on the quantity of each worker's labor and to substantially increase cadres' responsibility for end results.

A creative approach to resolving questions of scientific and technical progress is characteristic of the collectives of a number of other associations and many scientific research institutes and design bureaus. This has made it possible, in the last 10 years, to put into production about 4,000 new types of machines, instruments and apparatuses, to create fundamentally new manufacturing processes, to increase the unit capacities of equipment and to reduce its consumption of materials and running costs.

Great significance for the national economy attaches, for instance, to the transition from the production of turbines and generators with a capacity of 300 and 500 megawatts to the world's biggest turbounits, at 800 megawatts and 1 gigawatt; from conventional dry cargo ships and icebreakers to roll-on roll-off ships and nuclear-powered ships like the Arktika and the Sibir; from 200-horsepower tractors to the 300-horsepower Kirovets; from general purpose machine tools to high precision, multistation "processing centers"; from ordinary calculating devices and means of mechanization to single-chip [kristall] microprocessors and industrial robot complexes.

All the same, a practical approach and persistence have still not prevailed everywhere in the creation of associations and elaboration of their structure, in production specialization and in improving management in the broad sense of the word. At times management components are unjustifiably duplicated, auxiliary and repair services are being centralized only slowly and due attention is not devoted to cooperation within the sector and between sectors.

In other words, we have not yet fully overcome the force of inertia nor those traditions and habits which emerged in the period when, as was noted at the 26th party congress, not so much the qualitative side as the quantitative side of work was to the fore. Displaying greater initiative, giving timely support to useful initiatives and ideas, not remaining confined to the customary limits of activity, freeing yourself more boldly from routine, conservatism and stagnation--in this sphere there is plenty of work both for the party organizations of association, scientific research institutes and design offices and also for ministries and departments.

From the viewpoint of establishing a comprehensive approach to resolving major national economic problems, the last 5 years were a fundamentally important stage for the Leningrad party organization. I have in mind not only the positive experience of collaboration between many enterprises and organizations in the construction of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES and Atommash, the modernization of the Izhorskiy Zavod, Metallicheskiy Zavod and Elektrosila associations, the creation of nuclear energy projects and the Baykal-Amur railroad and the development of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. Tasks within the Leningrad region proper have also been resolved in a new way. The transition was made for the first time, on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recommendation, from plans for comprehensive economic and social development for labor collectives and administrative rayons to the elaboration and implementation of a single plan on the scale of the whole city and oblast.

This document was an important means of improving sectorial and territorial planning, ensured greater balance between targets and available resources and ultimately helped increase efficiency and improve work quality in all sectors of social production.

More than 40 all-union comprehensive programs have already been incorporated in the 11th 5-Year Plan, in whose implementation more than 200 Leningrad enterprises and scientific and design organizations will take part. This work is coordinated and guided by the economic and social development council under the obkom, operating in close contact with the USSR Academy of Sciences interdepartmental coordinating council in Leningrad.

Thus within the framework of the all-union program for accelerated development of the fuel and energy complex, in the 11th 5-Year Plan Leningraders will double the output of equipment for nuclear power stations, create more than 150 major types of new machinery and commence series production of 300 articles, including full sets of equipment for AES's with a unit capacity of 1-1.5 gigawatts, powerful turbines and generators for hydroelectric and thermal power stations, large-scale gas pumping units, unique high voltage apparatus and much more. At the same time it is planned to speed up fundamental research with a view to obtaining new types of fuel and energy sources and to improve the standard of organization of our own production base. The fulfillment of all that is planned will save the national economy more than R2 billion in all.

Work on all-union programs is backed up by sectorial and territorial targeted programs providing for substantial electricity and fuel savings, an increase in the production of industrial robots and new polymer materials, an extension in the use of plasma methods of processing, powder metallurgy and other progressive manufacturing processes, a reduction in manual labor and so forth. This is particularly important for us, since in accordance with the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, the working people of the city and oblast must focus their efforts first and foremost on the modernization and retooling of enterprises and their specialization in the production of high-technology, high-quality articles, ensure fuller utilization of capacities and achieve--and this is the first time the question has been posed in this way--preferential growth rates in labor productivity compared with the increase in production volumes.

In view of the importance of rational utilization of manpower and of increasing labor productivity, the obkom approved an initiative from the collectives of the A.A. Zhdanov shipbuilding plant and the I.I. Polzunova Tsentralnyy Kotloturbinnyy Institut association, which have decided to secure the entire increase in output at existing production facilities and in the volume of scientific research during the current 5-year plan on the basis of the implementation of technical, economic and organizational measures, while reducing the actual number of workers. Hundreds of collectives have supported this initiative and defined specific steps to speed up scientific and technical progress while saving raw materials, fuel, semifinished materials and manpower resources. Many enterprises have carried out an assessment of the state of the level of production and introduced quality control systems.

Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations have stepped up their attention toward team forms of work organization, which, as is known, are becoming predominant and which play an important part in increasing labor productivity and cultivating collectivism and a sense of responsibility for the task in hand. Planning and material and technical supply are oriented precisely toward these units, which already unite more than half of all those working in industry.

Seeking intensive plan targets, party committees have begun to adopt a more exacting approach to questions of the renewal and utilization of fixed production capital. Major new capacities have been commissioned and assimilated ahead of schedule for the production of electricity, power industry equipment, tractors, instruments, petroleum products, compound mineral fertilizers, paper, polymer materials and modern consumer goods.

The structure of fixed capital is improving, the active proportion now exceeding 57 percent. The process of withdrawing machinery which has become worn out and obsolete is taking place more rapidly than before. Detailed checks of the utilization of available capacities are carried out systematically, and this indicator is taken into account in summing up the results of socialist competition among rayons and enterprises. The movement for assigning enlarged sections and increased norms to machine operators has become widespread. As a result, during the last 5-year plan in the main production sphere, while the numbers of machine tool operators remained virtually stable, the shift index for metalworking equipment increased from 1.3 to 1.4 and return on capital increased at many enterprises.

The range of measures planned and now being implemented have made it possible to make planned provision for a 2-3 percent reduction in the numbers of workers on existing production facilities and in scientific research institutes and design bureaus by 1985, and to trim by some 50,000-60,000 persons the manpower requirements expressed in ministerial and departmental requisitions. This also means that the increase in the population of the city and oblast through gains from outside will fall, and consequently there will be reduced demand for additional capital investments for social needs.

However, it would be premature to assert that all elements in this most important program, which provides for the more economical and rational use of manpower and physical resources, have been put into operation. We still have economic leaders who demand extended capacities and an additional number of workers for any increase in the volume of output or for putting new types of product into production. At the same time existing plans for technical progress often amount to a collection of separate, minor measures which require considerable expenditure but do not ensure an improvement in the reliability and economical qualities of output or in labor productivity or an actual release of workers.

At certain enterprises the tendency persists to accumulate equipment unjustifiably and increase establishments of engineers and technicians excessively. There are frequent cases where the structure of departments and services is allowed to emerge spontaneously, bypassing existing standard schemes and norms for numerical strength, and small subunits and leadership posts are created artificially. As a result, despite the introduction of automated systems of control and planning, in some places the number of workers in the administrative apparatus has not fallen.

The obkom has the task of organizing thorough accounting for existing jobs in all sectors of the national economy so as to bring them into line with norms and manpower resources. Here the release of workers, particularly in subsidiary and auxiliary operations, must become one of the main criteria for assessing the activity of the technical and economic services of enterprises and scientific research organizations and an indicator of efficiency in any sphere of technical progress.

Leningradskaya Oblast also has considerable reserves for the implementation of such a crucial targeted territorial program as the food program. Its elaboration is being actively carried out by scientific research and planning institutes of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone in conjunction with planning and agricultural organs. The main emphasis is on all-round development of leading components in the agroindustrial complex: financially autonomous associations of sovkhozes and enterprises providing services for agriculture and processing its products. There are now 20 production associations and one science-and-production association operating in the countryside, which, together with the Ptitseprom trust, produce 95 percent of the vegetables, eggs and poultry meat, more than 70 percent of milk and potatoes and more than 60 percent of meat. In many of them the rate of growth in output volumes and labor productivity and other economic indicators are up to the level of indicators in leading sectors of Leningrad's industry. Work being carried out by the oblast organization in the intensification of agricultural production has made it possible to increase milk production per 100 hectares of agricultural land to 1,055 quintals, and meat production to 263 quintals.

In the current 5-year plan still higher targets must be reached in the public sector; milk production must be increased 29 percent, meat production 32 percent and egg production 35 percent in relation to the 10th 5-Year Plan level. This will make it possible, in the main, to satisfy the requirements of the population of Leningrad and the oblast's industrial centers for vegetables, milk and poultry products from local sources of production.

In order to achieve what is planned, first of all it is necessary to resolve the problem of ensuring that livestock raising is fully supplied with coarse and succulent fodder from our own production. To this end questions of the intensification of fodder production, of transferring it onto an industrial footing and of increasing the yield of fodder crops are constantly monitored by party, soviet and agricultural organs. Measures to ensure the more rational utilization of feed grain, supplement the diet with byproducts from the food, wood and pulp and paper industry and further increase the capacities of microbiological industry enterprises are being implemented.

It is well known what a tremendous role in the progress of science and technology belongs to the largest detachment of working people--the working class, who are involved directly in production. Training worthy successors for them is a subject of constant concern for the Leningrad party organization. As a result in the last 5-year plan vocational and technical schools in the city and oblast trained about 330,000 skilled workers, and today graduates from vocational and technical schools are in the majority in many collectives.

In formulating a program for the development of the vocational and technical training system for the next 5 years, we were faced with the question: What must the system's future prospects be? The basic demand on it remains the same: To react more sensitively to the requirements of the modern economy and to operate with its sights set on tomorrow. The national economy requires more and more workers with multiple skills. Therefore the scale of training such workers must be increased.

In our view the ways of resolving this task lie in a significant expansion of sectorial and intersectorial training of workers in institutions and in the closer combination of departmental and territorial interests, which is particularly important for small cities in the oblast, and also for small enterprises, which do not and cannot have their own attached [bazovyye] schools. This approach will make it possible to fill places in the vocational and technical education system with local young people to a greater extent.

In order to involve 10th-graders more actively in the vocational and technical education system, it is necessary to make provision for measures to create branches of technical schools at enterprises and to extend the technical groups of secondary vocational and technical schools. At the same time it is expedient to make wider use of the existing material educational base of vocational and technical schools to organize schoolchildren's labor training. At present there are already sufficient opportunities to devote attention in real earnest to the career choices of people entering the schools and to display concern not simply for fulfilling the admissions plan, but first and foremost for the conscious choice by young men and women of a speciality which fully accords with their capabilities.

In recent years the procedure for the personal allocation of graduates of vocational and technical schools whereby they are sent to work in the teams and collectives where they did their practical work has become increasingly widely established. This promotes the speediest establishment and stabilization of young production workers. It will evidently be correct to incorporate in the training programs of the vocational and technical education system a special series of studies in team methods and to select, during the training process itself, those young people who are capable of heading collectives in future.

Leningrad's communists have learned much in recent years and have made a considerable contribution to resolving a number of important all-union, sectorial and territorial problems. It has not been possible to do everything we would have wished, in all sectors. But experience has been accumulated. The work goes on. One thing is clear: Every targeted program must not only be profoundly considered and scientifically substantiated, but must be under constant party control.

The comprehensive approach to the resolution of important tasks and the polling--on a planned basis--of the efforts of many enterprises under various ministries and departments give rise to the need for a new approach to organizing more coordinated collaboration among them. In every instance it must be clearly determined how individual stages in a particular program are to be coordinated and who is responsible for what. In every field we have established principal [golovnyye] organizations, which have created staffs for coordinating operations and organized competition among collectives. The progress of fulfillment is monitored by the CPSU gorkoms and raykoms concerned and by their councils for economic and social development, and also by the planning commissions of the Leningrad Gorispolkom and Leningradskiy Oblispolkom. At the same time the role of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences and ministries and departments in resolving these questions must, in our view, be stepped up.

The successful resolution of tasks put forward by the party for the next 5 years and in the longer term depends to a tremendous extent on the standard of leadership, planning and management in every sector of the national economy and on high levels of discipline and organization. This was the subject of a searching discussion at the first obkom plenum since the 26th CPSU Congress, which discussed questions of further increasing cadres' responsibility for the task entrusted to them.

In various sectors of economic and cultural building a large number of specialists have emerged in recent years who possess high political, practical and moral qualities and combine competence with profound partymindedness and initiative and concern for the whole people's interests. Unfortunately against this generally positive background there are instances of the disruption of targets and pledges and of the inability to use resources as necessary.

The system of working with laggards based on profound analysis of the state of affairs, examination of every instance of nonfulfillment of the plan without fail and the flexible implementation of measures to eliminate the causes is now being introduced everywhere. In a word, we are orienting party groups and shop organizations, party committees, CPSU raykoms and gorkoms and obkom departments toward laggard sectors, toward those categories of working people who display no initiative, toward increasing exactingness toward cadres and toward timely support for useful initiatives and boldness in choosing solutions.

At the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev gave a positive assessment of the Leningrad party organization's work in developing the creative activeness of labor collectives and the communist education of working people. Responding with deeds to the congress decision and to that assessment, Leningraders, like the whole country, have made a confident start in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Targets for the first 6 months were fulfilled ahead of schedule. The entire increase in the volume of industrial production was ensured by means of increase of labor productivity. Working people in agriculture, construction and transport are coping with their pledges.

Guided always and in everything by the CPSU Central Committee's demands and by state interests, the interests of the whole people, our cadres have everything they need to achieve new, high targets. It is on this, on ensuring high production efficiency and work quality, that the efforts of the communists and working people of Leningrad and the oblast are concentrated, as they strive persistently to increase their contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th congress of Lenin's party.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 24 AUG

LD250343 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 24 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Grain has been threshed on nearly 500,000 hectares in Omskaya Oblast. (0000 GMT)

In Mordovskaya ASSR only a few hectares of grain are left to be cut. About 250,000 hectares have been prepared for next year's harvest. Rye and winter wheat seeds have been scattered on over 60 percent of the allocated area. (0204 GMT)

Corn has been cut on 150,000 hectares in Kurskaya Oblast. (0600 GMT)

The first 500,000 hectares of winter crops have been sown to date in Saratovskaya Oblast. The crops consist mainly of rye of local selection which has high yields and is resilient in dry weather. (0900 GMT)

Grain threshing has been completed on the first million hectares in Kustanayskaya Oblast. Many farms are obtaining high yields from their fields. (1700 GMT)

Brestskaya Oblast's farmers have obtained a good buckwheat harvest. Some farms got 16 more quintals per hectare. (1750 GMT)

In Kurskaya Oblast 1.3 million hectares are to be plowed in the shortest possible time. The oblast's farmers have decided to plow almost half the scheduled area by September. Work is proceeding at a much faster pace than last year. (1800 GMT)

Large-scale harvesting is underway in Chelyabinskaya Oblast. One-third of the area under grain crops has been cut. The grain stands low this year and efforts are being made to avoid losses. (2130 GMT)

CSA REPORTS JANUARY-JULY LIVESTOCK FIGURES

PM250940 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34 Signed to Press 17 Aug 81 p 18

[USSR Central Statistical Administration "Review for January-July": "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editors have received USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the state of livestock raising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes during the period January-July 1981.

The livestock pasturing period is in full swing on the country's farms. Supporting the Cherkasskaya Oblast farmers' initiative, farmworkers are seeking to secure an increase in the production of livestock products and to cope honorably with their adopted pledges. Many farms are organizing the summer maintenance of livestock in a considered and knowledgable manner and are striving to increase its productivity.

I. Production of Livestock Products

In January-July of this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results for the production of livestock products:

Indicators	January-July 1981	January-July 1981 as percentage of January-July 1980
Meat production (sales of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight)--thousand tons	8,463	100.9
including:		
Cattle	5,020	99.3
Hogs	2,098	101
Sheep and goats	354	99
Poultry	991	110
Gross milk yield--thousand tons	38,925	98
Average milk yield per cow--kg	1,378	97
Egg production--millions	27,967	106
Average laying capacity of laying hens	121	102

As can be seen from these figures, over the past 7 months meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased somewhat compared with the same period of 1980. The milk yield was 2 percent down on last year. At the same time dairy farmworkers in the Ukrainian, Uzbek, Kazakh, Azerbaijan, Moldavian, Tadzhik, Armenian, Turkmen and Estonian SSR's secured an increase in the gross milk yield.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-July 1981 increased by 1,622,000,000 eggs compared with January-July 1980. There was an increase in this production on farms in all the union republics except Turkmenistan.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of Products Purchased	Purchased in January-July 1981	January-July 1981 as percentage of January-July 1980
Livestock and poultry (live weight)--thousand tons	8,236	102
Milk--thousand tons	32,981	99.2
Eggs--millions	26,440	106

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms during the period under review increased by 156,000 tons compared with January-July last year.

Purchases of milk and dairy products were 256,000 tons less. At the same time kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Voronezhskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Penzenskaya, Saratovskaya and Ulyanovskaya Oblasts, the Tatarskaya ASSR, Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays, Rostovskaya, Kurganskaya and Chelyabinskaya Oblasts, Altayskiy Kray and Kemerovskaya, Novosibirskaya, Omskaya, Tyumenskaya, Irkutskaya and other oblasts increased sales of these products.

Sales of eggs to the state in January-July 1981 increased by 1,459,000,000 against January-July 1980. The biggest growth in purchases of this product was ensured on farms in the Tadzhik SSR, the Kirgiz SSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the RSFSR and the Kazakh SSR. In the RSFSR egg purchases increased significantly on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Murmanskaya, Novgorodskaya, Kaliningradskaya, Kostromskaya, Irkutskaya, Permskaya and Yaroslavskaya Oblasts, Krasnodarskiy Kray and Chelyabinskaya, Kurganskaya, Vladimirskaya, Ryazanskaya, Volgogradskaya, Omskaya and other oblasts.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republics

January-July 1981 as Percentage of January-July 1980

	Produced			Purchased		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	100.9	98	106	102	99.2	106
RSFSR	102	97	107	103	97	106
Including the Non-Chernozem Zone	99.1	89	107	99.5	88	106
Ukrainian SSR	99.3	100	107	100.3	99.4	107
Belorussian SSR	98	90	104	99.9	101	104
Uzbek SSR	107	106	105	108	106	105
Kazakh SSR	105	100.3	106	105	107	106
Georgian SSR	107	98	104	106	97	105
Azerbaijan SSR	106	105	104	109	104	104
Lithuanian SSR	101	97	104	103	117	104
Moldavian SSR	79	100.1	106	75	98	104
Latvian SSR	101	95	106	99.3	95	104
Kirgiz SSR	102	99	108	108	100.4	107
Tadzhik SSR	99.3	100.2	119	103	101	114
Armenian SSR	100.9	102	102	101	106	104
Turkmen SSR	99.6	104	98	106	110	98
Estonian SSR	98	100.3	103	97	100.6	102

In addition, 1,428,000 tons of milk and 302,000 tons of livestock were purchased from the population's private plots in January-July 1981.

IV. Livestock Population

As of 1 August 1981 there were 93.8 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes--which is 691,000 more than at the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.9 million--an increase of 40,000. The hog population totaled 58.3 million--which is 820,000 more than at the same date last year. There were 140 million sheep and goats, or 142,000 less than on 1 August 1980. The poultry population totaled 733.7 million--an increase of 26 million.

The cattle population increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all the union republics, except for farms in Georgia and Armenia. The hog population also increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in almost all the union republics, except for farms in Kazakhstan, Moldavia and Latvia. The sheep and goat population increased on farms in the RSFSR, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Estonia.

The poultry population increased on farms in the majority of union republics, apart from the Ukraine, Lithuania, Kirgizia and Turkmenistan. The biggest increase in the poultry population (13-19 percent) was achieved on farms in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia and Armenia.

These days the efforts of kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives are concentrated on creating a reliable stock of fodder in order to successfully carry out the 1981-1982 wintering of livestock. Fodder procurement is taking place this year under difficult weather conditions. Therefore it is very important to make fuller use of all reserves for enriching the animals' rations. This will help, in the final analysis, to increase production and purchase of farm produce and to improve livestock productivity.

JULY INDUSTRY, AGRICULTUR. PERFORMANCE REPORTED

PM190839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 81 p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary": "Following the Best People's Example"]

[Excerpts] The country's industry has fulfilled the July plan for the overall volume of output. Compared with the same period last year, the total volume of industrial production in July was up 3.2 percent, and labor productivity in industry increased 2.6 percent. Over and above the plan a considerable quantity of output was sold, 284 million cubic meters of gas was extracted and R18 million worth of instruments, means of automation and computer hardware, 134,000 square meters of nonwoven fabrics, R1.3 million worth of furniture and many other consumer goods were produced.

In July the best indicators were achieved in machine building and metalworking, chemicals and petrochemicals--sectors which do much to determine technical progress in the national economy. There was a particularly rapid increase in the output of computer hardware and spare parts, machine tools with digital program control, instruments, means of automation and spare parts for them. Plans and socialist pledges are being successfully fulfilled by workers in the gas, fish, medical and electrical equipment industries, instrument making and machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production.

This year the harvesting of grain crops in the country's fields has reached its peak by mid-August and all republics are doing this work. The last combines have left the fields on the farms of Odesskaya Oblast. On kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belgorod-Dnestrovskiy, Izmailskiy and Ivanovskiy Rayons the wheat harvest averaged nearly 40 quintals.

The end result of the competition among rural workers is the harvest gathered in and the fulfillment of the first commandment--the plans and pledges for the sale of output to the state. An example is set by farmers in Ipatovskiy Rayon, Stavropolskiy Kray: They have sent more than 250,000 tons of grain to the reception centers, which is 100,000 tons above plan. Selective cutting has begun on some farms in Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya and other oblasts in northern Kazakhstan. The country's major granary--the Virgin Lands--are on the verge of the big harvest. About 4,000 harvesting units in Kunstanayskaya Oblast are greeting the harvest toil fully armed.

In gathering this year's harvest, farmers are also concerned about next year's. The most urgent thing today is to prepare the ground for winter crops and to sow them. The optimum time for raking the seeds into the soil has already arrived in many regions, but for instance, on a number of farms in Bryanskaya, Novgorodskaya, Ivanovskaya and other oblasts the plowing and certain other operations are being subjected to delay.

And how are the stockmen fulfilling their pledges? By 1 August state purchases totaled: livestock and poultry--8,537,900 tons (live weight), or 100.6 percent of the level of procurements in the first 7 months of last year; milk--34,409,100 tons, or 97 percent; eggs--27,631 million, or 106 percent; wool--423,981 tons standard weight, or 104 percent.

More livestock and poultry than last year have been sent to the meat combines by many oblasts in the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirgizia and other republics. At the same time farms in Moldavia are falling back; compared with the same period last year they have procured 26 percent less livestock and poultry. Output is low on dairy units on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Latvia and Georgia.

The Soviet countryside has many concerns: To gather in good time and without losses all that has been grown, to pour more grain into the motherland's granaries, to provide sufficient other output, to lay in good fodder stocks and to lay firm foundations for the next harvest--that is the honorable duty of rural workers.

KAZAKHSTAN CSA REPORTS HARVESTING PROGRESS

PM210839 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 81 p 1

[KAZTAG "Agricultural Review": "Four Million Hectares Harvested"]

[Text] More and more farms of the northern oblasts are joining in the harvest. In the past week, some sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Turgayskaya and Tselinogradskaya Oblasts have embarked on the selected harvesting of early cereals. The first hundreds of thousands of hectares have been reaped here. According to the Kazakh SSR Central Statistical Administration's data, from 3 through 10 August the increase in the harvested area exceeded 1,047,000 hectares. The farms of Aktyubinskaya and Uralskaya Oblasts, which harvested 186,000 and 271,000 hectares respectively in that week, are stepping up their harvesting pace. Sove 4,110,000 or 16 percent of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) have now been harvested.

The harvest is practically finished in Chimkentskaya Oblast and in the flat regions of Alma-Atinskaya and Dzhambulskaya Oblasts. Three-fourths of the grain area has been harvested in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast. Some 3,816,000 hectares of grain--93 percent of the amount harvested--have been threshed. Some 31,700 hectares of peas, or 25 percent of the area sown, have been gathered. The pace of harvesting corn for silage, of lifting potatoes and of threshing perennial grass seed is increasing. Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Kustanayskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Uralskaya and Tselinogradskaya Oblasts have begun sowing winter crops for grain and green fodder. Fall plowing and the preparation of the soil for winter crop sowing is under way on many farms.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES AGRARIAN GROUPS IN UZBEKISTAN

Agrarian Science Conference

PM241052 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Aug 81 p 1

[UZTAG Report: "Current Tasks of Agrarian Science"]

[Excerpts] A conference of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL] held at the Central Asian branch on 31 July was devoted to the tasks of increasing the efficiency and quality of agrarian scientists' work, further consolidating the ties between their research and production, and increasing agricultural science's contribution to elaborating the good program in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions. Participating in the conference were scientists from VASKHNIL institutes on Uzbek territory, representatives of Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences establishments and leaders of republic ministries and departments connected with agricultural production.

The conference examined questions connected with providing scientific backup for the intensive development of cotton-growing, the production of grain, vegetables, fruit and grapes, stockraising and fodder production and the rapid progress of all agricultural sectors.

All the conditions for rapid scientific progress have been created in Uzbekistan. The republic's scientists have shown in practice that they are capable of resolving the most complex tasks.

However, not enough has been done as yet, as the conference noted. The people's interests and, in particular, the food program put forward by the party require that researchers further concentrate their efforts on resolving the main questions of agricultural practice and are setting them new and increasingly complex tasks.

Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the conference. He characterized in detail the tasks of the republic's agrarian scientists arising from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions. The paths outlined by the party for further intensifying agriculture and the elaboration and implementation of the food program are directly linked to enhancing agricultural science's role and strengthening its ties with agricultural practice.

In the current 5-year plan Uzbekistan is to increase cotton production to 30 million tons and double the production of the most valuable fine-fibered grades of cotton. Seed cultivation and the selection of the republic's main agricultural crop must be radically improved. Sowing must be conducted everywhere with thoroughly sorted, top condition grades of seed. The new peaks in cotton growing require new, higher-yield grades which ripen rapidly and possess comprehensive resistance to diseases and agricultural pests, are adaptable to mechanized cultivation and harvesting and produce a high yield of improved quality fiber.

Scientists and designers must concentrate their efforts on providing cotton growers with a range of highly efficient machinery. It is necessary to expand production of high quality precision seeders which will make it possible to cut expenditure of sowing stock and ease farmers' work during the cotton tending season. Cotton growers also need other new highly productive machines and self-propelled cotton harvesting combines which meet farmers' present needs. The republic has full potential for expanding the production of such machinery and fuller use must be made of it.

Concern for the land and for increasing its fertility must become the object of scientists' special attention. It is necessary to constantly improve agrotechnics, to create a comprehensive system of measures ensuring a high standard of farming and develop the best conditions for fertilizer utilization--taking into account the more wide-scale application of local fertilizers. The land should be protected against being overloaded with chemicals and there should be wider use of biological methods in the struggle to increase yields--methods which are efficient in production and do not harm the enviromnent. Land reclamation must be carried out on a scientific basis everywhere.

The importance of scientific development projects aimed at developing stockraising in the republic has been stressed. To increase production of meat, milk, wool, eggs and other produce from this sector each year, breeding work--the basis of high livestock and poultry productivity--must be improved most seriously, stock purity must be increased steadily and the hero must be provided with a reliable fodder base. Particular attention should be paid here to expanding the republic's production of vitamin and succulent fodder.

Sh. R. Rashidov also dwelt in detail on scientists' tasks connected with ensuring an increase in the republic's production and procurement of grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and grapes so that there are large reserves in all the republic's oblasts and on all farms.

Participating in the conference's work were Ye. A. Aytmuratov, L.I. Grekov, T. N. Osetrov, A. U. Salimov, I. B. Usmakhodzhayev and N. D. Khudayberdyyev, members of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau; B. M. Orlov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and R. S. Ashuraliyev, deputy chairman of the Republic Council of Ministers.

Namanganskaya Oblast Aktiv

LD211436 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Summary] A session of the Namanganskaya Oblast party economic aktiv was held yesterday to discuss pledges for 1981. The report was delivered by Kamalov, obkom first secretary. Pledges to produce R30 million worth of above-plan output and at least 500,000 tons of cotton were adopted. Rashidov, candidate Politburo member and republican party first secretary, spoke at the meeting.

USTINOV ORDER FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKER'S DAY

PM250755 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 81 p 1

["USSR Defense Minister Order of the Day No 206" dated 9 August]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors!

Comrade military construction workers!

Comrade military construction veterans!

The Soviet people and their Armed Forces are today celebrating Construction Worker's Day. Military construction workers and railroad troops are celebrating their professional holiday in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress. Under the Communist Party's leadership, the Soviet people and their army and navy are implementing its historic blueprint with enormous enthusiasm.

Our country's working people and the Soviet Armed Forces welcomed the decisions of the Fifth USSR Supreme Soviet Session and the speech delivered at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Like all Soviet people, military construction workers and railroad troops warmly endorse and unanimously support the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and through their selfless labor are strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might and making a worthy contribution to enhancing the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness.

By launching wide-scale socialist competition military construction workers successfully fulfilled their plan for the first half of 1981. Railroad troops are greeting the holiday with new labor successes.

Comrade military construction workers; workers, employees, engineers and technical personnel in military construction organizations and enterprises; railroad troops; and military construction and railroad troop veterans!

I extend greetings and congratulations to you on the holiday--Construction Worker's Day!

I wish you continued success in fulfilling state plans, improving your political and professional knowledge and tightening military and labor discipline.

Persevere in your endeavors to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and to commission scheduled installations on or ahead of schedule, increase the efficiency and improve the quality of construction work, actively introduce into production progressive experience and the most progressive forms of labor organization, and make thrifty and rational use of material and labor resources.

Long live our great motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live the heroic Soviet Armed Forces!

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

KUTAKHOV'S AIR FLEET DAY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Moscow Meeting Held

PM210934 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 81 p 3

[Correspondent's report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow working people and servicemen of the capital's garrison devoted to USSR Air Fleet Day, was held in the state central concert hall 14 August. The meeting presidium included Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; A.S. Systov, first deputy minister of the aviation industry; A.I. Nazarov, first deputy minister of civil aviation; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Army Gen V.F. Tolubko and Col Gen Engr V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense ministers; V.I. Drogov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; Col Gen M.G. Sobolev and Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Admiral of the Fleet N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of naval forces; Lt Gen Avn L.L. Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the air force Political Directorate; Marshal of Aviation G.R. Skorikov, chief of the air force Main Staff; Col Gen P.A. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Political Directorate; Lt Gen V.V. Mosyaykin, deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, marshals of categories of troops; generals and admirals; USSR pilot-cosmonauts; scientists; general designers of the Aviation Industry Ministry; aviation veterans and representatives of party and soviet organizations and labor collectives of the capital.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Moscow Gorkom Secretary N.N. Ponomarev. An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with tremendous enthusiasm.

Words of greeting were addressed to Soviet airmen and aircraft builders by Hero of Socialist Labor N.Ye. Panyushkin, leader of a team of fitters and assembly workers of the Soyuzmontazhlegmash administration; D.A. Okhromyy, Komsomol Central Committee secretary; A.A. Systov, first deputy minister of the aviation industry; I.F. Vasin, deputy minister of civil aviation and USSR Honored Master of Sport V.F. Zharikov. The meeting was addressed by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, air force commander in chief and USSR deputy defense minister. Soviet military airmen, he stressed, educated by our dear Communist Party and boundlessly devoted to it, vigilantly and reliably guard the beloved fatherland's air borders. Like all army and navy servicemen, they are responding to the 26th CPSU Congress decisions with deeds and selfless military labor and are sparing no efforts or energy to fulfill their constitutional duty of being in a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing a swift rebuff to any aggressor.

The ceremonial meeting participants adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kutakhov Interview

PM241334 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 81 p 2

[Correspondent's interview with Hero of the Soviet Union Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister under the rubric "Today Is USSR Air Fleet Day": "Winged Fighters"]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the holiday Hero of the Soviet Union Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister, answered a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

[Question] What influence is the scientific and technical revolution having on the development of aviation equipment and armaments?

[Answer] Achievements in aerodynamics and gas dynamics and the development of new high-strength materials have ensured the creation of jet aircraft flying today in the stratosphere at speeds of 3,000 km per hour and more and also variable-geometry aircraft, vertical take-off aircraft and various types of helicopters. The appearance of semiconductor materials, computers and microelectronics has led to the introduction in aviation of automated navigation and piloting, combat operation control and communication systems. Discoveries in the sphere of nuclear physics and missile technology have provided the opportunity to develop airborne nuclear missiles. Today our aircraft--missile-carrying, supersonic and all-weather--are able under any conditions to accurately hit targets on land and sea and in the air.

But it must be remembered that scientific and technical progress does not only lead to the improvement of weapons. It significantly changes the very nature of military labor. With increasing frequency a new phenomenon has to be confronted--the need not only to adapt the weapon to the person using it but also to actively fashion the person's ability to use the new equipment. The correct assessment of the role of new weapons in heightening troop combat readiness and capability, the skillful use in military building of the achievements of the modern scientific and technical revolution and careful consideration of trends in the development of military matters has enabled the combat might of our air force to be raised to a new, higher level.

[Question] You have already broached the topic of mutual relations between man and equipment. What demands are there today on military airmen?

[Answer] The improvement of aviation complexes makes new and heightened demands of flying personnel's air training and airmen's military skills. Air force personnel must possess highly specialized training, creative thought, a scientific approach to resolving practical tasks and comprehensively developed intellectual and physical abilities. Only a pilot who has theoretical and technical competence and tactical skill multiplied by high moral and combat qualities can take a plane up in a complex situation, intercept a target, break the enemy's resistance and gain victory over him. And this means that in modern conditions the role of moral and political and psychological training is steadily growing.

[Question] How are the military airmen greeting their holiday?

[Answer] Soviet airmen are greeting it in a struggle to further improve the efficiency and quality of military labor. They see this as the chief condition for the successful fulfillment of the USSR Armed Forces tasks resulting from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. In their daily selfless labor servicemen display their high communist conviction and their boundless devotion to the party and the people.

The number of excellent air units and subunits is growing. In the year of the 26th CPSU Congress the best indicators were achieved by the formations and units commanded by officers V.M. Antonets, V.G. Belostotskiy, P.M. Vanov, S.V. Sedov, N.V. Toptun and others. High indicators in combat and political training were achieved by the initiator of socialist competition in our branch of the Armed Forces--Guards Lt Col V.V. Rodionov's Guards bomber command regiment.

Improvements in the efficiency of mastering modern aviation complexes are promoted by the active and purposeful work of air force party and Komsomol organizations.

Loyal sons of their people, Soviet airmen are closely rallied around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. They see it as their patriotic and international duty to continue to stand vigilantly on guard over the gains of October and to be always ready to come to the defense of the motherland and the entire socialist community.